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WESTERN AMERICANA

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LEGISLATIVE,
HISTORICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL
COMPENDIUM OF COLORADO,

EMBRACING

information pertinent to the formation of its Territorial and State Governments,
together with a full list of Officers and Legislators, and interesting

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

Of the Governor, State Officers, Senators and Representatives of the
Sixth Biennial Legislature;

—ALSO,—

PEN PICTURES

And entertaining reminiscences of Distinguished Men identified with the growth
and progress of different portions of the State.

* * *

DENVER, COLORADO,
C. F. Coleman's Publishing House.
1887.

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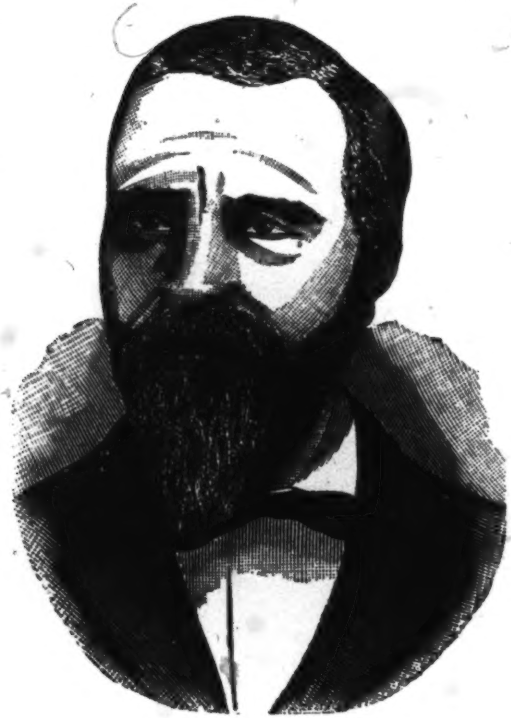
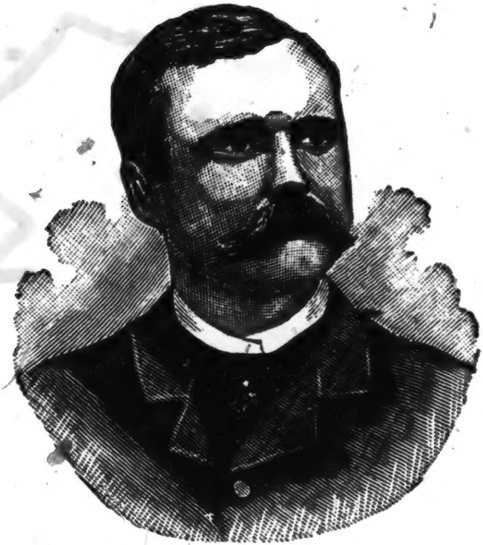


HON. WILLIAM GILPIN.
(FIRST GOVERNOR OF THE TERRITORY OF COLORADO.)



GOVERNOR ALVA ADAMS.

PREFACE.

In offering the Legislative, Historical and Biographical Compendium of Colorado to the public, we claim for it merits that make it not only well worth the small subscription price, but a work of intrinsic value, inasmuch as many important facts in the history of Colorado are brought to light, which otherwise would have been buried in oblivion. The history of the Constitutional Convention furnished us by Judge E. T. Wells, is alone a document of incalculable value to the future historian who may aspire to collate every feature of importance.

In selecting the subjects for biographical sketches the publishers have been able to secure only a few of the many who are entitled to a place in a record of public men. Want of time and space only restrains us from increasing our list to many hundreds.

From a glance over the biographies of the pioneers, many historical reminiscences may be gleaned that will be handed down to posterity with profit, and give an idea of some of the hardships that were undergone by their forefathers, when the thriving towns and cities, with all their beautiful surroundings, were bleak and barren wastes, affording neither pleasure to the sight nor facilities for necessary comfort.

The past history of this country shows that France has claimed ownership to a part of the vast domain lying between the Mississippi and the Pacific Ocean. As early as 1540 Spain asserted her proprietorship in the same Territory. When the United States Government purchased Louisiana from France, it was merely the entering wedge which was to open to her the possession of the vast country then claimed by Spain. Numerous expeditions sent out by the Government developed the wealth and resources of this country. The explorations of Lieutenant Pike, in 1805; Colonel Long, in 1819; Captain Bonneville, in 1832; Fremont's expeditions of 1842 and 1844, and other pioneer explorations—are all matters of historic note that have been duly recorded. The change that has been made since Colorado passed into the possession of the United States is wonderful in itself, and is a matter of pride to the nation, as well as to the State. In this book we have endeavored to present some new facts.

More particularly to the members of the Sixth Legislature will this book be of special interest, because it gives them a definite knowledge of who and what their associates were and are. As a work of reference it will be found valuable in every study and library in the State of Colorado.

The thanks of the Publishers are specially due His Excellency, Governor Alva Adams, for many favors extended.

With these remarks we thank the many gentlemen who have so graciously furnished us data, and sincerely hope some measure of appreciation may be accorded our humble efforts.

The Publishers.

DEPARTMENTS OF STATE.

EXECUTIVE AND JUDICIAL.

GOVERNORS.

J. L. Routt,	1877	James B. Grant,	1883
F. W. Pitkin,	1879	B. H. Eaton,	1885
F. W. Pitkin,	1881	Alva Adams,	1887

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS.

Lafayette Head,	1877	W. H. Meyers,	1883
H. A. W. Tabor,	1879	P. W. Breene.	1885
H. A. W. Tabor, (*de facto*)	1881	N. H. Meldrum,	1887

SECRETARIES OF STATE.

W. M. Clark,	1877	Melvin Edwards,	1883
N. H. Meldrum,	1879	Melvin Edwards,	1885
N. H. Meldrum,	1881	James Rice,	1887

TREASURERS.

——— ———,	1877	Fred. Walsen,	1883
N. S. Culver,	1879	Geo. R. Swallow,	1885
W. C. Sanders,	1881	Peter W. Breene,	1887

AUDITORS.

——— ———,	1877	J. C. Abbott,	1883
E. K. Stimson,	1879	Hiram A. Spruance,	1885
J. A. Davis,	1881	D. P. Kingsley.	1887

ATTORNEY-GENERALS.

A. J. Sampson,	1877	D. C. Urmy,	1883
C. W. Wright,	1879	Theo. H. Thomas,	1885
C. H. Toll,	1881	Alvin Marsh,	1887

SUPT'S OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

——— ———,	1877	L. S. Cornell,	1883
J. C. Shattuck,	1879	L. S. Cornell,	1885
L. S. Cornell,	1881	L. S. Cornell,	1887

JUDGES SUPRÈME COURT.

Ebenezar Wells,	1877
H. C. Thatcher,	1877
S. H. Elbert,	1877
H. C. Thatcher,	1879
S. H. Elbert,	1879
W. F. Stone,	1879
S. H. Elbert,	1881
W. F. Stone,	1881
W. E. Beck.	1881
W. E. Beck,	1883
W. F. Stone,	1883
J. C. Helm,	1883
W. E. Beck,	1885
W. F. Stone,	1885
J. C. Helm,	1885
W. E. Beck,	1887
J. C Helm,	1887
S. H. Elbert,	1887

SENATORS.

1877.

E. S. Randall, R	El Paso
J. F. Gardner, R	Douglas
James Moynahan, R	Park
J. B. Hall, R,	Lake and Saguache
James Clelland, D	Fremont
S. W. Hill, D	Pueblo
W. R. Hamilton, D	Huerfano
D. L. Taylor, D Casimero Barela,	Las Animas
W. H, Meyer, R	Costilla
Juan F. Chacon, R	Conejos
Henry Henson, R	Rio Grande Hinsdale La Plata San Juan
S. B. Haynes, R	Weld
N. H. Meldrum, R	Larimer
T. O. Saunders, R J. P. Maxwell, R	Boulder
L. C. Backwell, R	Gilpin
W. W. Webster, R	Gilpin Summit Grant
W. A. Hamill, R Albert Johnson, R	Clear Creek
A. H. DeFrance, R	Jefferson
H P. Bennett, R L. C. Ellsworth, R Alfred Butters, R J. E. Bates, R	Arapahoe
Eugene Gaussoin, D	Elbert Bent

1879.

J. A. Baca,	Costilla
Casimero Barela,	Las Animas
Alfred Butters,	Arapahoe
J. F. Chacon,	Conejos
Frank Church,	Arapahoe
A. H. DeFrance,	Jefferson
L. C. Ellsworth,	Arapahoe
J. F. Gardner,	Douglas
Eugene Gaussion,	Bent
J. B. Hall,	Saguache and Lake
Assyra Hall,	Park
S. B. A. Haynes,	Weld
J. C. Helm,	El Paso
J. W. Hill,	Pueblo
J. M. John,	Las Animas
Albert Johnson,	Clear Creek
J. P. Maxwell,	Boulder
Henry Newkirk,	Boulder
T. C. Parrish,	Custer, etc
F. C. Peck,	Hinsdale, etc
L. R. Rhodes,	Larimer
M A. Rodgers,	Arapahoe
C. Trujillo,	Huerfano
W. W. Webster,	Summit, etc
E. O. Wolcott,	Clear Creek
H. R. Wolcott,	Gilpin

1881.

J. A. Baca,	Costilla
C. Barela,	Las Animas
Frank Church,	Arapahoe
F. T. Cochrane,	Elbert
Henry Newkirk,	Boulder
T. C. Parrish,	Custer
F. C. Peck,	Hinsdale
T. R. Rhodes,	Larimer

A. Corder,	Pueblo	M. A. Rodgers,	Arapahoe
A. H. DeFrance,	Jefferson	J. S. Stanger,	Arapahoe
H H. Eddy,	Summit	Rienzi Streeter,	Boulder
J. M. Freeman,	Weld	C. E. Stubbs,	El Paso
J. A. Gale,	Conejos	C. Trujillo,	Huerfano
Assyria Hall,	El Paso	A. S. Weston,	Lake
E. P. Jacobson,	Arapahoe	E. O. wolcott,	Clear Creek
J. M. John,	Las Animas	H. R. Wolcott,	Gilpin
H. S. Kearney,	Clear Creek		

1883.

C. Barela,	Las Animas	Jas. Moynahan,	Park Fremont
J. W. Bostwick,	Gilpin		
A. Corder,	Pueblo	C. C. Parsons,	Lake
Frank Cochran,	Elbert	A. J. Rising,	Custer
A. H. DeFrance,	Jefferson	J. S. Stanger,	Arapahoe
C. P. Elder,	Arapahoe	Rienzi Streeter,	Boulder
H. H. Eddy,	Summit	A. M. Stevenson,	Gunnison
J. M. Freeman,	Weld	J. H. Stead,	Chaffee
J. A. Gale,	Conejos	A. Salazar,	Huerfano and Costilla
J. M. Galloway,	San Juan	Frank Tilford,	Arapahoe
M. W. Howard,	Arapahoe	H. E. Tedman,	Larimer
I. Howbert,	El Paso	A. S. Weston,	Lake
C. L. Hall,	Lake	L. W. Wells,	Douglas
H. S. Kearney,	Clear Creek		

1885.

J. M. Freeman,	Weld	C. L. Hall,	Lake
H. E. Tedman,	Larimer, etc	C. C. Parsons,	Lake
O. F. A. Greene,	Boulder	J. T. Elkins,	Lake
J. W. Bostwick,	Gilpin	H. H. Eddy,	Eagle, etc
Thos. Cornish,	Clear Creek	A. M. Stevenson,	Gunnison, etc
M. W. Howard,	Arapahoe	James Moynahan,	Fremont, etc
Frank Tilford,	Arapahoe	J. H. Stead,	Chaffee
A. W. Waters,	Arapahoe	G. M. Chilcott,	Pueblo
M. B. Carpenter,	Arapahoe	A. J. Rising,	Custer
Henry Lee,	Jefferson	Casimero Barela,	Las Animas
Irving Howbert,	El Paso	A. A. Salazar,	Huerfano
L. W. Wells,	Arapahoe, etc	A. D. Archuleta,	Conejos
G. M. Woodworth,	Arapahoe, etc	J. P. Galloway,	La Plata, etc

1887.

A. D. Archuleta,	Conejos	O. F. A. Greene,	Boulder
Samuel Adams,	Lake	C. T. Harkison,	Arapahoe
C. A. Abbott,	Chaffee	John Kinkaid,	Gunnison
Casimiro Barela,	Las Animas	Henry Lee,	Jefferson
E. A. Ballard,	Larimer	J. A. McCandless,	Fremont
E. T. Beckwith,	Custer	Juan D. Montez,	Huerfano
M. B. Carpenter,	Arapahoe	S. V. Newell,	Gilpin
John Campbell,	El Paso	J. H. Poole,	Arapahoe
G. M. Chilcott,	Pueblo	T. B. Ryan,	Lake
C. J. Christian,	Lake	A. W. Waters,	Arapahoe
Thomas Cornish,	Clear Creek	L. W. Wells,	Douglas
H. H. Eddy,	Garfield	Adair Wilson,	Rio Grande
J. M. Freeman,	Weld	G. M. Woodworth,	Bent

REPRESENTATIVES.

1877.

W. D. Anthony, R	Arapahoe
Adolph Schinner, R	
W. H. Pierce, R	
Geo. C. Griffin, R	
A. C. Phelps, R	
John McBrown, R	
J. C. Meyer, R	
Isaac Canfield, R	Boulder
Geo. H. Young, R	
Daniel Ransom, R	
A. A. Smith, R	
T. J. Watts, R	Clear Creek
G. A. Patten, R	
T. F. Simmons, R	
P. E. Morehouse, R	
A. C. Marshman, R	Gilpin
H. J. Kruse, R	
H. W. Lake, R	
C. W. Kettridge, R	El Paso
J. C. Helm, R	
C. R. Seiber, D	Fremont
Richard Irwin, D	
J. T. Chavez, D	Heurfano
Alva Adams, D	Rio Grande
J. R. Esquibel, D	Huerfano
Geo. Rand, D	Jefferson
M. V. Luther, D	
J. N. Carlile, D	Pueblo
G. Langford, D	
D. F. Raney, R	Weld
Abner Leonard, R	Weld
R. M. McMurray, D	
Melliton Alberts, R	Costilla
P. R. Trujilla, R	Conejos and Costilla
Don Archuleta, R	
N. C. Alford, R	Larimer
John Moss, D	La Plata
A. M. Vigil, R	Conjos
G. A. Lord, D	Douglas
A. D Wilson, D	Elbert
J. H. Stokes, D	Grand
W. H. Green, R	Hinsdale
W. J. McDermith, R	Lake
Z. Searles, R	Park
G. W. Wilson, R	Summit
Isaac Gotthelf, R	Saguache
C. H. McIntire, R	San Juan

1879.

Wm. R Bartlett,	Summit
Frank Bingham,	Bent
Lucas Brandt,	Larimer
H P. H. Bromwell,	Arapahoe
J. L. Brush,	Weld
T. J. Cantlon,	Clear Creek
Geo. M. Chilcott,	Pueblo
J. H. Clark,	Las Animas
M. O Coddington,	Clear Creek
Benito Cordova,	Las Animas
Jas. H. Crawford,	Routt & Grand
R. Douglass,	El Paso
J. G. Evans,	Boulder
J. T. Flower,	Park
Henry Gebhardt,	Elbert
C. C. Gird,	Arapahoe
Isaac Gotthelf,	Saguache
A. T Gunnell,	Hinsdale
Richard Harvey,	Gilpin
Jos. Hoffman,	Conejos & Costilla
J. Hutchison,	Gunnison and Lake
R K. Kimberly,	Arapahoe
W. J. Lewis,	Gilpin
Jas. McD. Livesay,	Gilpin
Juan B. Lovato,	Conejos
H. E. Luthe,	Arapahoe
Vincent Maez,	Huerfano
Joseph Mann,	Jefferson
W. J. Mann,	Boulder
J. B Martinez,	Las Animas
J. A. McCandless,	Fremont
W. McLaughlin,	Custer
Lorin C. Mead,	Weld
M. D. Morehead,	Douglas
J. G. Pease,	Jefferson
Ivory Phillips,	El Paso
Robert S. Roe,	Arapahoe
Wm Scott,	Boulder
Daniel L. Sheets,	La Plata
H. Slockett,	Clear Creek
R. A. Southworth,	Arapahoe
Wm. Spruance,	Clear Creek
Rienza Streeter,	Boulder
John J. Thomas,	Pueblo
Wm. D. Todd,	Arapahoe
C H. Toll,	Rio Grande
R. Trujillo,	Costilla
Martin Y'Valdez.	Huerfano
J. H. P. Voorhiez,	San Juan and Ouray.

1881.

J. R. Aguiler,	Las Animas	J. A. Hoagland,	Jefferson
E. D. Baker,	Gunnison	I. W. Homer,	Rio Grande
J. B. Ballard,	Gilpin	A. W. Hudson,	San Juan
C. H. Barker,	El Paso	T. H. Johnson,	Larimer
M. Beshur,	Las Animas	S. A. King,	Clear Creek
A. Bergh,	Park	H. F. Lunter,	Arapahoe
H. H Birchard,	Arapahoe	Henry Lee,	Jefferson
J. H. Bowles,	Arapahoe	Andrew Lunny,	Weld
S. M. Breath,	Boulder	Abram Lyon,	Gilpin
J. T. Brush,	Weld	A. J. Martinez,	Huerfano
C. P. Bryan,	Clear Creek	J. B. Martinez,	Las Animas
John Bonney,	Gilpin	J. A. McCandless,	Fremont
M. B. Carpenter,	Arapahoe	T. S. McClure,	La Plata
J. S. Coulter,	Clear Creek	J. A. Meyers,	Arapahoe
J. B Cox,	Pueblo	Preston Nutter,	Hinsdale
J. B Cruz,	Huerfano	G. S Oatman,	Arapahoe
L H. Dickson,	Boulder	J B. Orman,	Pueblo
George Engel,	Douglas	J W. Prancers,	Bent
M. A. Foster,	El Paso	J J. Rowen,	Custer
J A. Garcia,	Conejos	A. A Salazar,	Costilla
Henry Gebhard,	Elbert	A H. Smart,	Grand
O. F. A. Greene,	Boulder	J. H. Swisher,	Summit
J. T. Gunnell,	Arapahoe	J. M. Valdez,	Conejos
F. J. Hartman,	Saguache	W. O. Wise,	Boulder

1883.

A. D. Archuleta,	Conejos	W. H Jones,	Chaffee
V Abeyto,	Las Animas	James Kirk,	Arapahoe
John Anguin,	Gilpin	S. A. King,	Clear Creek
T. M. Bowen,	Rio Grande	J. H. Kerr,	El Paso
Peter Breene,	Lake	Henry Lee,	Jefferson
Simon Blonger,	Lake	Jerrold Letcher,	Ouray
B. F. Baldwin,	Custer	John LeFevre,	Routt and Grand
S. H. Ballard,	Arapahoe	J. E. McIntyre,	Gunnison
A. S. Benson,	Larimer	Otto Mears,	Saguache
A. Bergh,	Park	L J. McClosky,	La Plata
B. H. Butcher,	Summit	F. F. Osbiston,	Clear Creek
L. A. Curtice,	Arapahoe	J. B. Orman,	Pueblo
G. T. Clark,	Arapahoe	A. E. Pierce,	Arapahoe
C. A. Clark,	Boulder	Edward Pisko,	Arapahoe
M. J. Costello,	Lake	W. W. Perrin,	Jefferson
M. R. Chapman,	Elbert	B. F Rockafellow,	Fremont
J. H. Craig,	Douglas	T. Revera,	Huerfano
J. W. Dripps,	Gilpin	D. A. Royal,	Pueblo
E. W. Davis,	Lake	E. B Sopris,	Las Animas
Richard Darling,	Costilla	G. C. Sample,	Arapahoe
C. D. Ford,	El Paso	J. O. Schackleford,	Arapahoe
O. F. A. Greene,	Boulder	T M. Tripp,	San Juan
H S. Halley,	Bent	R. J. Van Volkenbergh,	Weld
E. J. Haskell,	Custer	W. H. H Walker,	Boulder
S. D. Hoffman,	Hinsdale		

1885.

J. K. Ashley,	Arapahoe	J. C. Jones,	Bent
C. W. Barker,	El Paso	B. H Kelly,	Chaffee
A. Bergh,	Park	G H. Kohn,	Arapahoe
C. D. Bradley,	Fremont	J. B. Lewis,	Eagle, etc
J. W. Bucklin,	Gunnison, etc	W H. McCormick,	Larimer
Frank Bulkley,	Lake	Wm. McFie,	Weld

John Campbell,	El Paso	S. B. Newell,	Gilpin
Ony Carstarphen,	Custer	Barney O'Driscoll,	San Juan
Pedro Chacon,	Las Animas	G. A. Batton,	Clear Creek
M. R. Chapman,	Elbert	Lafe Pence,	Dolores, etc
John Clark,	Gilpin	D H. Pike,	Boulder
Louis Cohn,	Costilla	J. H. Poster,	La Plata
J. C. Davidson,	Jefferson	G. C. Pratt,	Douglas
H. H. DeMary,	Lake	Hiram Prime,	Boulder
L. H. Dickson,	Boulder	R. A. Quillian,	Huerfano
J. S. Dorman,	Arapahoe	S. H Rathvon,	Saguache
C. P. Evans,	Jefferson	N. Rollins,	Lake
John Ewing, Jr.,	Rio Grande	R. F. Slaw,	Clear Creek
H. V. A. Ferguson,	Arapahoe	E. B. Sopris,	Las Animas
R. H. Gilmore,	Arapahoe	E. I. Stirman,	Hinsdale
P. T. Hinman,	Grand, etc	T. B. Stuart,	Arapahoe
G. E Hodge,	Arapahoe	Henry Suess,	Arapahoe
J. W. Hughes,	Conejos	L. J. Taylor,	Pueblo
W. E. Hugo,	Lake	Klass Wildbon,	Pueblo
Frank Hunter,	Custer		

1887.

W. H. Adams,	Conejos	W. E. Meek,	El Paso
Ramon Aguilar,	Las Animas	R. S. Morrison,	Clear Creek
F H. Allison,	Douglas	H. Newkirk,	Fremont
D. C. Bailey,	Elbert	C. E. Noble,	El Paso
H. S. Balsinger,	Gilpin	R. W. Orvis,	Larimer
J. N. Beaty,	Bent	T. R Owen,	Boulder
G. M. Bowen,	Chaffee	G. E. Pease,	Park
J. B. Cordova,	Las Animas	Owen Prentiss,	Lake
J. H. Crawford,	Routt	Wm. Rowan,	Hinsdale
J. R. Curry,	San Juan	J. L. Russell,	Arapahoe
G. W. Davis,	Arapahoe	J. H. Shaw,	Rio Grande
J. A. Dean,	Lake	F. J. V Skiff,	Arapahoe
J. T. Donnellan,	San Miguel	J. H. Stotesbury,	Lake
W. W. Durkee,	Costilla	F. Q. Stuart,	Arapahoe
Melvin Edwards,	Eagle	T. B. Stuart,	Arapahoe
T. Edwards,	Custer	F. H. Sutherland,	Pueblo
C. A. Eppich,	Arapahoe	P. W. Sweeney,	Huerfano
C. P. Evans,	Jefferson	J. W. Turrell,	Boulder
J. R. Garber,	Pueblo	T. A. Van Gorden,	Jefferson
R. B. Griswold,	Clear Creek	Samuel Wade,	Delta
F. W. Hammitt,	Weld	J. H. Wells,	Boulder
J. R. Hicks,	Gilpin	W. G. Wheeler,	Arapahoe
J. G Hoffer,	Arapahoe	Jesse White,	Custer
J. F. Hoover,	Lake	W. R. Winters,	La Plata
Leopold Mayer,	Saguache		

PART II.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

EXECUTIVE AND STATE OFFICERS.

Governor Alva Adams.

In opening the biographical part of the COMPENDIUM OF COLORADO, no more appropriate subject than His Excellency, Governor Alva Adams, could be selected, not only because he occupies the foremost position in the State as the chosen representative of the majority of the commonwealth, but also because he is a true type of an American citizen, one who has honorably won his way from the humblest walks of life to that of the highest gift possible to be awarded by his constituents. In him we have an exemplification of the superiority of our grand republican form of government, which recognizes every citizen on an equality, and awards its distinctive gifts to those who use their natural ability to the best possible advantage, thus compensating those who are ambitious and capable of governing and leading in the race of life. In Governor Adams we have just such a noble representative. He was born in Iowa county, Wisconsin, May 14, 1850, receiving a common school education, and one that has since fitted him to appear to advantage with the graduates of the most pretentious institutions known. He came to Colorado in the spring of 1871, and the first employment he was engaged in was that of hauling ties on the first section out of Denver of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad. None of those who labored with him in that arduous occupation ever dreamed that the honest toiler and companion, whom they respected, would attain the proud distinction that has since been justly awarded him. Later on we find Mr. Adams in the employ of Mr. C. W. Sanborn, and he built the first house for that gentleman in Colorado Springs, completing it August 7, 1871. His next advance was to that of purchasing agent in the lumber business for Mr. Sanborn, and shortly after he went into the hardware business on his own account. Following the extension of the Denver & Rio Grande line, he moved to Pueblo in 1874, Del Norte in 1875, Garland in 1877, Alamosa in 1878, returning to Pueblo in 1882, and he has made the latter place his home ever since. His commercial ability can best be judged from the fact that he has established branch houses of his hardware business in Alamosa, Durango, Silverton, Telluride and Gunnison, and successfully conducts them all. He has interested himself in mining with a fair degree of success. He has also devoted some attention to the cattle business, being among the foremost to assist in developing that important industry. Governor Adams has always been a Democrat, and the lively and decided interest he has taken in advancing that party was acknowledged by his election to the first State Legislature in 1878, representing Rio Grande county. His pronounced advocacy of Democratic ideas has frequently brought him prominently forward. In 1884 he was nominated for Governor of Colorado, and polled such a large vote that his nomination and election two years later was almost an assured fact, notwithstanding that the State was strongly Republican. In 1884 he ran far ahead of his ticket, and in the last campaign he was elected by over five thousand majority. At no time has he sought any political preferment, and in accepting proffered nominations he has simply bowed to the will of the people. Whilst he has been faithful to his party, he has always been true to friends, regardless of their political ideas; hence his remarkable popularity with all classes. He was married to Miss Ella Nye, in Manitou, Colorado, in 1872. One son, eleven years of age, Alva Blanchard Adams, adds to the present domestic felicity and future hope of the honored couple. Socially, Governor Adams' genial and pleasant disposition endears to him all who meet him. No matter what degree of humbleness or the pretensions of rank of those who are thrown in contact with him, to all—whether clothed in weather or time-worn, but honest garments, or in liveried and borrowed plumage—he is the same dignified, courteous and considerate gentleman. Born of the people, laboring in unison and for the best interests of the people, and elevated to his exalted position by the people, his proudest thought that he is still but an humble and ordinary American citizen, feeling that on that plane alone he is on an equality with the highest potentates of the world. As can be judged by his portrait, which embellishes a frontispiece of this book, he is a man of fine personal appearance, possesses a keen perception, and readily grasps at the minutest points of subjects brought to his notice, and therefore well qualified to assume and ably conduct the responsible position which he now holds. His inaugural address and his first message to the Legislature showed so much thought and sound judgment that they were commended by all parties, and from the manner in which he has commenced the discharge of his executive duties, it is safe to predict that his term as Governor of Colorado will not only prove creditable to him, but also highly beneficial to the State.

James Rice.

The people of Colorado, when left to choose for themselves who shall serve them in the high offices of State, never fail to pick men of worth and ability, and in the case of the subject of this sketch, our Secretary of State, they have chosen one of nature's noblemen. Captain James Rice was born December 29, 1843, in Hartford, Vermont. He began his education in the public schools of that town, and there fitted himself for college, entering the State University at Norwich, from which he graduated with distinguished honor. On the 9th of July, 1861, he was married to Miss Carrie E. Stevens, of Vermont. Captain Rice, like a true patriot, was one of the first to enlist in response to the President's call for troops and soon after his enlistment was promoted to the rank of captain, which rank he held to the end of the struggle. He was a good officer and did valiant service throughout the war. In 1868 Captain Rice came to Colorado and settled in Pueblo, where he has resided ever since. He has been as closely identified with the growth and development of that city as any one of its citizens. When he first settled there it was a mere village, but through the untiring efforts of himself and associates it has been brought to its present rank as the third city of the State. Captain Rice has taken a lively interest in the schools, and the present school board of Pueblo owes its existence to his efforts. For six years he was President of the board, and for three years served as Mayor of that city. He was a member of the Board of Regents of the State University for a period of six years. For the office he now holds he was elected by an overwhelming majority, leading his ticket. Ever since coming to Colorado he has been engaged in mercantile pursuits, and though not wealthy, he has been successful. His honesty and integrity has become proverbial among his neighbors, and to know him is to respect him. The Captain is a man of plain and unpretentious habits, easily approached, and has a pleasant word for all, gaining friends wherever he goes. Of tall, commanding appearance, with pleasant features, expressive of more than ordinary intelligence and forethought, he is one of those every-day sensible sort of men one delights to meet in the upper walks of life.

Peter W. Breene,

Our present State Treasurer, to whom is entrusted the funds of the State, is, as his name implies, a son of the ever green and glorious Isle of the Sea. He was born in the Province of Leinster, Ireland, and sprung from an honored and influential family. He was educated by a private tutor in his father's house—an advantage which few possessed in that country. The efficacy of the education thus obtained may best be judged from the success that has attended his intercourse with others since that time. Mr. Breene has resided thirteen years in Colorado, and though apparently of a quiet and retiring disposition, took an earnest interest in politics, and so diligently has he labored for the success of the Republican party, with which he has been allied, that his work has been considered of sufficient value to secure for him one position of trust after another, in successive grades, up to the present time. He was a member of the Fourth Legislative General Assembly, representing Lake county, and was next elected Lieutenant-Governor of the State. Previous to his eentry into politics, the business he followed was that of mining, and to his credit can it be said that he laid the foundation of his present popularity whilst faithfully and advantageously using the pick and drill in that work. By the sweat of his brow did he earn his bread, and by keen observation and diligence in the performance of that arduous labor did he lay the foundation for the prosperous state of financial affairs he has attained. Socially he possesses every requisite qualification that should adorn a scholar and a gentleman, making no distinction between poverty and affluence, as long as those with whom he is thrown in contact are governed by upright motives. Charitably disposed towards political opponents, as well should befit us all in the brief life allotted to us, he feels specially grateful to those who, in recognizing his intrinsic political and social worth, have placed him in the position of trust and honor he now occupies. Mr. Breene was married in Leadville, June 26, 1884, to Miss Mary L. McCarthy, a highly respected young lady of Calumet, Mich. So far no little troubles have crossed the threshhold of his house to mar their honeymoon. Like a true Irishman, whilst he is faithful and fervent in his allegiance to the land of his adoption, his heart and his energies revert back to the afflictions of his early home, and he longs for the day when some measure of justice will be accorded her. So far he has proved eminently deserving of the political honors bestowed on him, and it is safe to predict that other and greater triumphs await his future and justly ambitious aspirations.

Darwin P. Kingsley.

The experience of mankind has stamped with the signet of truth the popular saying that "success denotes merit." and when a young man attains a position of honor and prominence in a community, whether it be in the political or mercantile world, that fact should be taken as a proof of merit of no ordinary kind in the make-up of the one achieving such honor and distinction. Darwin P. Kingsley, our present Auditor of State, is a good exemplification of the above and his elevation to the responsible position which he now holds shows that his past life has been spent to good purpose and that he has availed himself of his leisure time to store his mind with a fund of literary and political lore, which served him so well before the people of Colorado in the last election. He was born in Alburgh, Vermont, May 5, 1857, and is therefore but 29 years of age; was fitted for college at Barre, Vermont, and graduated from the University of Vermont in 1881. During his college career he was self-dependent, and did what few young men of this day would have done in order to finish his education; in the summer vacation doing the most menial labor upon the farm; spending his spare moments during the session in picking apples, sawing wood, and in whatever way he might earn a penny. He then displayed and developed those qualities which are bringing him into prominence today. He was married to Mary M Mitchell, at Milton, Vermont, June 19, 1884, and in all the world he could not have chosen better. Mrs. Kingsley is a lady of whose worth too much cannot be said. She is a great grand-daughter of Hon. Thomas Chittenden, the first Governor of Vermont. They have one child, a six months old son. Mr. Kingsley is a lineal decendent from the family of Rev. Charles Kingsley, the famous English author. His father was a staunch old Whig and Abolitionist, and afterward a Republican. Mr. Kingsley is himself a Republican. In January of 1883 Mr. Kingsley removed to Grand Junction, the county seat of the new County of Mesa, and the centre of the then almost unknown Western Colorado. Here he purchased a half interest in The News and in the conduct of that paper soon identified himself with the progressive citizens of his portion of the State and was looked upon as one of the strongest factors in every movement for the development and public good of his chosen section. Mr. Kingsley was sent as an alternate delegate to the National Republican Convention at Chicago in 1884, and the following winter served with credit and honor to himself as Secretary of the Committee of Finance, Ways and Means of the Lower House of the Fifth General Assembly. He was nominated as State Auditor on the Republican ticket of 1886 and was elected by a handsome majority, polling 29,459 votes. In the few weeks which have passed since he took possession of his office he has mastered its intricacies and will not content himself with being merely the nominal head of his department. Mr. Kingsley belongs to that class of young men who have come prominently before the public and have attained honor and distinction for sterling qualities and native talent. Standing as he does upon the very threshhold of life, he can but feel an honorable degree of pride in the importance and responsibility of his present high position, and with an ambition to deserve the commendation of all honorable men he has anchored himself to truth, honesty and justice. He is himself a bright example of the doctrine which he so strongly urged during his campaign: "that politics need purifying; that it is the duty of every honorable citizen to interest himself in them; that it is peculiarly the duty of young men to keep up the standard of political ideas and political methods." Mr. Kingsley is one of the most finished orators and logical speakers upon the platform of Colorado, and during his canvass the past fall was listened to with an attention and respect scarcely accorded any other. His language is beautiful, his logic convincing, and the writer has no hesitency in predicting that the end is not yet of his usefulness to the people of this State. He is proving himself every way worthy of the great confidence reposed in him by the people of the State and is adding laurels to those already won. He makes friends slowly, but never looses one when once made. He relishes a joke and is himself replete with anecdote. He is an untiring worker and in his career, though short, he has displayed a force of character and indomitable energy, which in the long run never fails to land the possessor of these qualifications at the top.

SENATORS.

Lieutenant-Governor N. H. Meldrum,

And President of the Senate, was born October 11, 1841, in Mixville, Alleghany county, N. Y. He received a good common school education. In 1861 he was one of the first to respond to the call for volunteers, and enlisted in the One Hundredth New York, Volunteer Infantry. He was under General McClellan through the Chickahoming campaign, participating in the battles of Williamsburg, Fair Oaks and the Seven Day's fight. He was subsequently commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Twenty-first New York Cavalry, and did service in the Shenandoah Valley. He was appointed Aid-de-camp on the staff of General Hunter, in his raid on Lynchburg and was also in the valley campaign with Sheridan, where he was present in eighteen general engagements. At the close of the war, he was ordered with his regiment to Colorado and on the 13th of July, 1866, was mustered out of the service with the rank of captain. After his discharge he settled in Colorado but soon afterward removed to Cheyenne, Wyo., and in 1867 was elected Treasurer of that city. At the expiration of his term he returned to Colorado and was Assessor of Larimer county for two years. Was a member of the last Territorial Legislature which convened in Denver in 1875, and on October 3, 1876, was elected a member of the Senate of the First General Assembly. In the fall of 1878, before his term had expired in the First General Assembly, he was elected Secretary of State and entered upon the duties of this office, on the 14th, of January, 1879. He was again re-elected on November 2, 1880. He was appointed Surveyor General of the district of Colorado April 2, 1883, by President Arthur, and served until December 9, 1885, when he was removed by President Cleveland for "offensive partisanship." He was elected to his present position, as Lieutenant Governor, on November 2, 1886. During his residence in Colorado he has been engaged in stock-raising and is now the President of the Independence Horse and Cattle Co., which has as fine herds of Norman horses and Hereford cattle as there are in the State.

Adair Wilson.

Though Colorado is a young State and has not had time to train many men into wide fields of usefulness and experience in affairs of state, yet she numbers among her people men who have trained in other fields, and have brought with them a knowledge of men and affairs which made their usefulness incalculable. Such an one is Senator Adair Wilson, who represents the Twenty-first District in the present Senate. Senator Wilson was born in Salina county, Missouri, November 16, 1841. His father was born in Augusta county, Virginia, and his mother in Todd county, Kentucky. He was educated at the Masonic College, Lexington, Missouri, and graduated in 1858. He was married to Miss Margaret E. Edwards at Arrow Rock, Missouri, June 9, 1868, and is the father of four children. The Senator came to Colorado in the spring of of 1861, but went on to California the same season, crossing the plains with a mule team. He located in San Francisco and resumed the study of law in the office of his uncle, Gen. John Wilson. Two years later, in the early part of 1863, he went to Virginia City, Nevada, where he was tendered and accepted the position of city editor of the Virginia City Union. In the fall of 1864 he moved to Austin, Nev., and soon rose to the position of editor-in-chief of the Reese River Reveille. In 1865 the Senator returned to San Francisco, and for two years was engaged in newspaper work upon various journals in that city, and in 1867, becoming wearied of his unsettled life in the west he determined to return to his old home in Marshall, Mo., and made the voyage via the Isthmus of Panama and New York. Arrived there he settled down in the practice of the law, and in 1868 was married. During the year 1872 he again returned to Colorado and in company with Governor Adams was one of the first settlers of South Pueblo. Here he successfully practiced his profession until the latter part of 1873, when he removed to Del Norte, at that time the centre of San Juan mining region, where he has ever since resided. In 1875 he was nominated and elected a member of the Territorial Legislature from the Eleventh Council District, and upon the assembling of that body was chosen President of the Council, which position he filled with honor and credit to himself and to the satisfaction of all concerned. In 1876 he was the Democratic delegate to the National Convention in St. Louis, and was a member of the committee which proceeded to New York and informed Samuel J. Tilden of his nomination. Senator Wilson was unanimously tendered the nomination for Governor by the Democratic State Convention in Leadville in

1880, but because of the serious illness of his wife he was compelled to decline the honor. He presided over the Democratic State Convention of 1876, 1880 and 1884, which selected delegates to the National Conventions, and in 1886 was elected State Senator from the Twenty-first Senatorial District, embracing the counties of Rio Grande, Saguache, Hinsdale, Ouray, San Miguel, San Juan, Dolores and La Plata. In the Territorial Council he represented the territory now comprising the counties of Costilla, Conejos, Rio Grande, Archulita, La Plata, Dolores, San Juan, Hinsdale, Ouray and San Miguel. Few men have lived a life of wider experience than has Senator Wilson, and the Twenty-first District could not have chosen another one among her citizens who would more ably represent her than he None are listened to with more deference and respect than he. Of a strong analytical mind, he quickly separates the wheat from the chaff in every measure which comes before that body, and is always found arrayed on the side of the right.

Charles T. Harkison.

The honorable gentleman who heads this sketch was born in Center county June 22, 1842, and was educated in the common schools of Pennsylvania. Senator Harkison is of Scotch origin, was brought up in the Presbyterian faith and has always been a consistent member of that church. His father was a Jacksonian Democrat. Senator Harkison was married in 1880 to Miss Mary Connor, of Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory, and they have one son, who it is hoped will emulate the creditable example set by his honored father. Senator Harkison's war record redounds specially to his credit. At the breaking out of the war of the rebellion he enlisted in Company F, 114th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served in the First Brigade, First Division, Third Army Corps. He was wounded at Gettysburg on the second day; was taken prisoner and confined in the Belle Island prison. When paroled he was afflicted with scurvy and chronic diarrhœ. After he recovered and was exchanged he served to the end of the war and was engaged in the principal battles of the army of the Potomac. He came to Colorado in 1879. He is a gas and steam fitter by trade and also an hydraulic engineer. In the latter capacity he served the Union Pacific railroad for sixteen years. He was elected to serve in the present Legislature on the Republican ticket. He has always voted that ticket, and it is with pride he boasts of having cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln for the second term of that illustrious patriot's elevation to the Presidential chair. At that important period of his life he was stationed in front of Petersburg, and when casting his first ballot was arrayed in Uncle Sam's uniform, and had a gun in his hand. When interviewed in regard to his career, Senator Harkison stated that he had no history worth recounting. In making such a statement as this we have to add the special virtue of modesty to his many personal traits, and to the more freely accord to him all the well-earned credit he has gained as a gallant soldier, a trustworthy and respected citizen, who knows his duty towards his fellow men and dares to fulfill it with out fear or favor.

James M. Freeman.

Senator James M. Freeman was born in Saratoga county, New York, and received his education at Charlottsville and afterwards at Fairfield Academy, New York; graduated from the Law College at Poughkeepsie, New York, and was immediately afterwards admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of New York and the Federal courts at Washington. The Senator was married to Miss Emma Brownell, of that city, in New York, in 1872, and now has eight children in his family. He came to Colorado in 1873, obedient to the advice of Horace Greeley, and settled in the town named after that distinguished gentleman. In 1880 he was elected Mayor of the city of Greeley, and in the fall of the same year was elected to represent his county (Weld) in the Senate. His services were so well appreciated that he was again returned in 1884. Senator Freeman is a large man, who evidently believes in good living and good health. He enjoys a joke with the keenest zest, and upon occasions can make a ringing speech. He takes the greatest interest in all measures that come up in the Senate, and his ability to detect the weak points therein make his suggestions most valuable. He has always a watchful eye upon the interests of his constituency, and their welfare is his first care. The Senator is a Republican, but his partisanship is guided by good judgment and what he looks upon as the best.

Edwin A. Ballard.

In the days to come when the youth of our nation have grown to man's estate and have taken the place of those who now are upon the stage of action, it will be a matter of family pride to be able to say, "my father was a soldier in the War of the Rebellion." It is a pleasure always to recite the history of our Nation's heroes and to give them the praise which they have so richly earned. The subject of this sketch, Senator Edwin A. Ballard, was born in Trumbell Co., Ohio and traces his descent back to the Puritans. He received his education in the common shools of his native State, having had but four terms in the high school. He is now one of the most respected members of the Sixth Senate of Colorado, elected from the Second District in 1886. In response to the nation's call he enlisted in the army on the 28th of Oct., 1861, served through the entire war and was mustered out at Little Rock, Arkansas, Sept. 30, 1865. He was at different times in the commands of Buell, Rosencraus, Thomas and Sherman; was in the battles of Stone River, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge and more than thirty other engagements. He accompanied Sherman in his march to the sea, and was in the famous Atlanta campaign. He received but one slight wound throughout the entire war, which was of no consequence, and from which he quickly recovered. He is a large man, of commanding presence and a strong speaker. He has been in the successful practice of the law for twenty-one years. He commands the attention of the august body of which he is a member, and his remarks are listened to with the utmost respect. He is a Democrat of the staunchest kind.

Charles H. Abbott

Was born on the 19th of August, 1847, in the State of Michigan, and like many of the men of our day received his education in the common schools. He comes from old New England stock, dating his lineage from the original settlement at Plymouth Rock. Captain Joshua Abbott, from whom the Senator is a direct descendant, was in the battle of Bunker Hill, and participated in the stirring events of the war of the revolution, and after seven years of bitter struggle had the gratification of knowing that the land for which he had fought was free. The family have contributed men of worth and of national reputation, notably, John S. C. Abbott, the historian and biographical writer; Jacob Abbott, author of plain scientific works. Many of the family are holding positions of honor and trust throughout New England. The father of Senator Abbott was a member of the Michigan Legislature for a number of years, being returned by his constituency until he refused to longer accept their favors. He was a personal friend of Henry Wilson, William Lloyd Garrison and "Old Zach" Chandler, and like these illustrious characters was a loyal friend and advocate of the doctrine of equal rights for all men. When Senator Abbott was but fifteen years old, at the opening of the war, his father sent him to an uncle who was in command of a regiment in the field to cure him of his desire to enlist He participated in the exciting scenes about Vicksburg and was wounded in the same day's battle in which his uncle lost his life. After this he returned home and was sent to college, but the war fever was still in him and it was not long before he enlisted in the 6th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry and again repaired to the scene of action, where he remained until the close of the war. His first trip to the west was with a party of U. P. Railway engineers and after footing it twice through to Salt Lake on preliminary surveys he settled down to business in Colorado. The Senator has been engaged in mining and has experienced all the ups and downs of that life. He holds his present position with the universal good will of his constituency. He is a Republican, of the stalwart type.

H. H. Eddy.

There are men who attain the good of political or personal prominence by reason of their wealth, others because of their knowledge and recourse to political trickery, others because of their happy, genial dispositions, social qualities and facilities for making friends; but they are few indeed, who are honored with distinction through merit alone. The gentleman of whom we are writing has succeeded thus far because he merited success and is popular because he is possessed of industry, energy and an ambition to excel. Senator H. H. Eddy, who represents the 12th Senatorial District composed of the counties of Summit, Eagle and Garfield was born in Milwaukee, Oregon, March 11, 1855 and was educated at Tufft's College, College Hill, Mass. After his graduation, which occurred in 1876, he began the study of the law and was admitted to the bar of New York in 1878. Soon after his successful debut into the legal arena in 1878, he removed to Topeka, Kansas, where he put out his shingle and remained until attracted to Leadville by the excitement of 1879. Here he practiced his profession until the fall of the same year, when he changed his residence to Summit county, and in connection with his law practice engaged in mining. In the fall of 1880 he was nominated and elected State Senator on the Republican ticket and again re-elected in 1884. In 1882 he was appointed Special Agent of the Land Department by President Arthur, which position he held for two years. In 1885 he again changed his residence to Garfield county, where he now resides, successfully engaged in the cattle business. Senator Eddy is one of the youngest men in the Senate, having only attained his thirty-second year. He has the advantage of a classical education, and brings to his work a foreseeing mind, quick thought and understanding, and the happy faculty of quickly analyzing and getting at the merits and demerits of all measures that come up. He is one of the most logical and forcible speakers in the Senate, and is always listened to with the utmost respect whenever he takes the floor The Senator is of short, heavy build, with a good-shaped head and a clear, piercing eye. He is unmarried and the fault is his own. When the present Senate convened he was made chairman of the committee on corporations and railroads, which position he is filling to the satisfaction of all concerned.

John Campbell.

The above-mentioned Senator was born in Monroe county, Indiana, on September 13, 1853. He received his preliminary education in the common schools of Iowa, and afterward entered the State University, from which he graduated in 1877. The succeeding fall he entered the law department in the same institution, from which he graduated in 1879. He was the valedictorian of his class in both cases. His father's family were Scotch, descent, having settled in Kentucky at an early day; his mother's family are Virginians. The Senator removed to Colorado Springs, Colorado, and began the practice of law in January, 1880. In the spring election in that city the same year he was elected city attorney, which position he held for three consecutive terms. In the fall of 1884 he was chosen to represent his county in the Lower House of the Legislature, and in 1886 was elected from the Eighth District as Senator, which position he now holds. He is a member of the Board of Trustees of Colorado College, Colorado Springs, and chairman of their executive committee. The Senator takes a deep interest in all matters which come before the Senate that will in any way bear upon the welfare of the people. His collegiate training has given him a knowledge of parliamentary laws, which eminently fit him to preside; as a consequence he is as often called to the chair as any other member, when in committee of the whole. His decisions are always equitable and prompt upon any point which may arise. When he has work to do, he goes at it with a will, and is exceedingly successful with all his bills. He is a finely-built, medium-sized man, with a full beard and dark hair and always meets you with a smile. In June, 1881, he married the daughter of his former professor in Greek and history at the university, Miss Harriet J. Parker, at Iowa City, Iowa. The

Senator has proven himself a successful lawyer; enjoys the confidence of his people at home and has forced himself into the good-will of his colleagues in the Senate by his good fellowship and superior ability.

Oscar Fitz Allen Greene

Is one of the oldest in years as well as wisdom of the present Senate. He was born in Troy, Waldo county, Maine, February 2, 1842, where he remained throughout his boyhood days. At the breaking out of the war in 1861 he enlisted in Co. H, First Maine Cavalry, and served until discharged in December, 1864. He was in the famous engagements of Antietam and Gettysburg and numerous other battles, and was severely wounded in September, 1864, near Petersburg, Virginia, from which he did not entirely recover until he was discharged. The Senator was ambitious to secure an education, and with that end in view allowed no opportunity to go unimproved in which he might gain something. He studied in camp and on the march, and even employed his time while on picket duty to fit himself for college when the war was ended. At the expiration of his term of enlistment he returned north and in 1865 entered Bowdoin College, from which he graduated in 1869 with the highest standing in a class of thirty-two. Leaving college he came to and settled in Manitowoc, Wisconsin, in the latter part of the same year. He was admitted to practice at the bar in 1871. He left Manitowoc in December, 1874, and after a time he settled in the town of Boulder, Colo., in 1875, where he has ever since resided. He was for eight years city attorney of that place and was chosen a member of the House of Representatives in 1880 and re-elected in 1882. In 1884 he was elected to the position which he is now filling with such ability. The Senator has not lost any of the traits which he so strongly displayed during the war and the determination which then characterized him is still visible in the persistency with which he masters the details of every measure which comes before the Senate. He is often upon the floor but always to purpose, and his opinions and judgment are looked upon as conclusive. The Senator was married to Miss Carrie A. Mason, at Appleton, Wisconsin, Sept. 24, 1873.

Thomas Cornish.

It is a matter of pride and also of pleasure, to the writer, to chronicle the events incident to a life like that of Senator Thomas Cornish. The Senator was born in England, Jan. 1, 1847 and with his parents immigrated to America when but a small boy. He is practically a self-made man, having had but few school days, and those confined to the mid-winter weeks when he was relieved from work. His boyhood days, with the exception of a few years of his earliest life, were spent in Wisconsin where his parents settled soon after their arrival in this country. The Senator has been engaged in mining ever since. First in the copper mines of Michigan, then in the lead mines of Wisconsin, and lastly in the mines of Colorado. He came to Colorado in 1868 and was first located in Gilpin county, but in 1869 removed to Clear Creek county where he has ever since resided. He cast his first vote in the city of Georgetown and has never voted anywhere else in his life. He was chosen Alderman by his townsmen in 1883 and in 1884 was sent to represent his district in the Senate of Colorado. He was elected Police Justice and Mayor of Georgetown in 1886, which position he now holds in conjunction with that of Senator. Senator Cornish is Manager of the Colorado United Mining Co. (limited), of London England, a position which his experience as a miner eminently fits him for. He is a man of about five feet nine inches in stature, squarely built, strong physique and of imposing appearance. With his jet black hair combed carefully backward from his forehead, he is never seen without a smile upon his face, and a mirthful twinkle in his eye. Though not a brilliant speaker and seldom asking for the floor, he is nevertheless always accorded the utmost attention when he does rise to speak. He is universally respected by all who know him. He is still unmarried, and this we believe is the only fault he possesses in the mind of the fair sex.

Casimiro Barela.

Two or three centuries ago, when Colorado and New Mexico were nothing but vast deserts of adobe land, sand plains and sparsely tree-covered mountains, whose solitude and silence had never been broken by the sound of man's voice, there came a hardy race to their borders and set their seal upon the land and conquered it for their own. These people were Spaniards, or of Spanish descent, and among the earliest of these were the ancestors of one of the best known citizens of our State, Senator Casimiro Barela. He was born at Embudo, New Mexico, and educated at Moro, in that Territory, by Rev. J. B. Salpointe, the present Roman Catholic Archbishop of New Mexico. The Senator has been twice married, the first time March 4, 1867, and the second time February 16, 1883. He is the father of nine children, all by his first wife, of whom there are but three daughters still living. The Senator settled in his present home, the village of Barela, in the valley of San Francisco, Las Animas county, Colorado, in the spring of 1867. In 1870 the Senator was nominated and elected Assessor of his county on the Democratic ticket, and the year following he was chosen a member of the Lower House of the Colorado Territorial Legislature, and in 1873 was re-elected, serving both terms with satisfaction to his constituency. In 1874 he was elected Sheriff of Las Animas county, and in 1875 he was chosen a member of the Constitutional Convention; he was a member of the first Senate of Colorado. He was chosen County Treasurer of his county in 1880, and the next year was re-elected to the Senate. In 1883 he was chosen County Judge of his county; in the following year was named as a candidate for Senator from his district, and at the same time was also a candidate for Presidential Elector upon the Democratic State ticket, his name thus appearing twice upon the same ticket in his own county. Though defeated as an elector he was again elected State Senator by an overwhelming majority. He resigned his position as County Judge immediately upon his election of Senator, having held that office one year, but, however, to the satisfaction of his entire county. In the election of last fall his name appeared upon the Democratic ticket as the candidate for State Auditor, and although defeated he led his predecessor upon the same ticket for the same position by more than five thousand votes. When Senator Barela first came to Colorado he engaged in freighting and the raising of stock. Afterward he started in merchandizing, although he still continued in the stock business, handling sheep, cattle and horses, in which business he still remains. He is at present one of the largest stockholders in the Trinidad Cattle Co., and in the Barela Bros. Cattle Co. Mr. Barela is a man of keen perception and analytical mind, and one whose words are listened to with more than ordinary attention when he rises in his place to speak in the Senate. Although he speaks the English language with much difficulty, his ideas are always those of a close thinker. He is comparatively a young man yet, and has many years of usefulness before him.

J. D. Montez

Was born in New Mexico in 1851 and was educated in the common schools of Southern Colorado. He is a descendent from one of the oldest families of that section of the State, and was educated in his native tongue. As he has never been able to master the English well enough to hold converse in it, he is obliged to employ an interpreter in his discussions in the Senate. He represents the Nineteenth Senatorial District and is a Republican from conviction. He was married in 1875 to Miss Trinidad Gomez. Senator Montez has represented Huerfano county in the last two State Republican Conventions. He is engaged in stock raising, in which business he is very successful. He also has a large general store at his home, and like his other business has also made this a success. The voting population of his district is largely Mexican, and he enjoys their confidence to a large degree.

George M. Chilcott.

During the greater portion of the present session of the General Assembly, the absence of Hon. George M. Chilcott has been greatly felt in the Senate chamber on account of severe illness. Mr. Chilcott was born in Trough Creek Valley, Huntington county, Penn., January 2, 1828. He was educated in country schools and worked on a farm during vacation. After working on a farm in Jefferson county, Iowa, a few years, he taught school, at the same time pursuing the study of medicine until the spring of 1850. On March 21st of that year he was married to Miss Jennie Cox. In 1853 he was elected on the Whig ticket as Sheriff of Jefferson county, Ia.; serving one year. In 1856 he removed to Burt county, Nebraska, and was shortly afterwards elected to represent Burt and Cumming counties in the Lower House of the Legislature. In 1859 he again pushed further west, and arrived in Denver in May. He prospected during that summer. In the fall he was elected to the Constitutional Convention from the county of Arapahoe. The same year he returned to his family in Nebraska, and the following spring came back to Colorado. The summer of 1860 he spent upon Cherry creek, and in the fall he moved to Southern Colorado, where he was robbed of his wagon, team and the little property he had—by one he had befriended. Left penniless in a strange land, he was fortunate enough to hire out on a farm until 1863, when he located on a farm twelve miles from Pueblo. He then went to Nebraska for his family. He served as a member of the Territorial Legislature in the first two sessions of that body. In 1863 President Lincoln appointed him Register of the United States Land Office for the District of Colorado, which position he held nearly four years. In 1866 he was elected to Congress under the State organization, which sought admission to the Union, but as Congress refused to admit it he could not take his seat. In 1867 he was elected delegate to Congress for the Territory of Colorado, serving one term, during which time he got a bill passed repealing the act which discriminated against all the territory west of Kansas and east of California, by charging letter postage on all printed matter between the two boundaries. He succeeded in getting large appropriations for surveys, and also got the St. Vrain and Vigil Land Grant bill passed. He was a member of the Territorial Council and also President of that body during the session of 1872–3, and was also a member in 1874. In 1878 he was again elected to the State Legislature. For the Sixth General Assembly he was elected Senator from Pueblo. Illness has prevented him from aiding that body with his wise counsel and solid, clear-headed reasoning qualities. He is a staunch Republican and has always been popular with his party.

Timothy B. Ryan

Was born on the 10th day of October, 1845, in the town of Virgennes, Vermont, and received his education in the public schools of Franklin county, New York. A large-framed, robust young man, full of life and energy, he could not endure the plodding ways of the east, and so came to try his fortune in the wonderland of the west. He arrived in Colorado in March, 1873, and settled at Silver Plume. Here he at once engaged in mining, in which pursuit he met with the usual and varying success until 1878. In that year, while the excitement was at its height in Leadville, he, like thousands of others, went to that booming camp to try his fortune amid its rush. That city has been his home ever since. Possessed of a strong arm and a determination to succeed, by diligent use of the pick and shovel he laid the foundation for his present prosperity. He is a stockholder in the Adams Mining Co., whose property is regarded as one of the greatest silver producers of the State, and he is also interested in cattle in Garfield county. He is a member of the Democratic State Central Committee, and last fall was nominated by the Democrats of Lake to fill the vacancy in the State Senate, occasioned by the death of John T. Elkins, and was elected over the Republican candidate by a large majority, receiving a larger vote than any other candidate on either ticket in Lake county. He is a quiet, observant man, ever watchful of the interests he represents, and acting only upon due consideration his judgment is seldom at fault.

Antonio D. Archuleta

Was born September 2, 1885, in Taos county, New Mexico. He attended school at different times in the counties of Conejos and Taos in the years from '65 to '69, and in 1870 came to Denver, where he attended school until '74, after which he went home and remained until he was twenty-one years of age. Soon after attaining his majority he was nominated and elected upon the Republican ticket as a member of the first Legislature of this State, and was re-elected in '81. In '84 he was chosen to represent his district in the State Senate. He was married to Miss Lawriand Gallejos, daughter of Lina Gallejos, of Taos county, N. M., in 1877, and the couple have been blessed with one child, a son, Daniel R. Archuleta. Senator Archuleta's parents located on the Conejos river, in Taos county, New Mexico, in the early part of 1856, where they have ever since remained. When the Territory of Colorado was cut off from New Mexico, the part in which they lived was included within the borders of the new Territory. The Legislature of '84 created the new county of Archuleta, which was named after the Senator's family. They are one of the wealthiest and most influential families in that section, and can always be found arrayed upon the side of right. The Senator is himself a merchant and a stock grower, in which business he has been most successful. Though but just entering the last half of the second score of years of his life, he has attained considerable prominence and wealth among his people. Although he is a Mexican by birth, he is at the same time thoroughly an American, and is imbued with American ideas. Liberal minded, patriotic and a strong advocate of public schools, he can always be found arrayed upon the side of the weak as against the strong. The Senator is, and always has been a Republican, in his convictions.

A. W. Waters.

Representing the Sixth District in the Senate, is a citizen of Arapahoe county and of Denver. He was elected to his position by reason of his personal popularity and fitness for it. Owing to ill health he has been unable to occupy his seat and is now traveling in Southern California. He was elected in the fall of 1884 and during the last session of the Legislature was a wise, efficient member of the Senate. His interests are with those of the people he represents. Mr. Waters is well known in the city of Denver as an enterprising and successful merchant. He came to Colorado from Wisconsin several years ago and became a member of the firm of Haskell & Waters, commission merchants, in which business he still remains. Previous to his nomination upon the Republican ticket for the position which he now holds, Mr. Waters did not take an active part in politics but employed his time with his business. His many friends hope for his speedy and entire recovery. His welcome, upon his return will be a glad one by his associates in the Senate, who miss his business tact and ready help in handling the weighty problems which come up for their solution.

Charles J. Christian.

Charles J. Christian, from the Eleventh District, is a civil and mining engineer, with offices at Leadville. Mr. Christian was born in 1851 at Pottsville, Schuykill Co. Pa. The Senator has resided in this State since 1876, and in Leadville since 1879.

Gilbert M. Woodworth,

Representing the Tenth Senatorial District, was born November 5, 1840, in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania. He was educated at the Vienna High School, Ontario county, New York. He is a descendent from an old-time Whig, and is a thorough Republican himself, having always voted that ticket and advocated its principles. On his mother's side his ancestors were Scotch, one of them, William Gordon, was one of the conspirators against the Crown in the Irish rebellion, headed by Robert Emmett in 1788. Defeated and disheartened, William Gordon made his escape to America, where he was joined by his family, one by one, as they were able to get out of Ireland without being overtaken by their English hunters. The only daughter of William Gordon married, in this country, a man by the name of Bennett, and her son is the present James Gordon Bennett of the New York Herald. Chinese Gordon, who met his death so heroically in Egypt, was second cousin of Senator Woodworth. The Senator's father was warned out of Virginia at the beginning of the great struggle by his rebel neighbors, who offered five hundred dollars for him, dead or alive, his only crime being that he was an Abolitionist. From Virginia he went to Kansas in 1857, and bore a large part in the anti-slavery discussion, on a number of occasions barely escaping with his life. He was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention, and at the opening of the war sent three of his sons to do battle for the principles he so dearly loved. One of these was our Senator Woodworth, who has had a varied and checkered life. He came to Colorado in 1860, but returned to Kansas in the following year and enlisted in the Fifth Kansas Volunteers, in which command he served three years. He was in the Fourth Arkansas for eight months of the war. Enlisting as a private soldier, he was at the end of his first three years of service chosen lieutenant of the Twelfth Kansas Militia and made adjutant of that regiment. Afterwards he was promoted to a lieutenant-colonelcy for his gallant conduct near Independence, Missouri, in the famous "Pap. Price campaign." Senator Woodworth has been a prominent citizen of Bent county, Colorado, ever since 1865, and is one of the leading stockmen of that section. He organized the Republican party of that county in 1875, and was chairman of the County Central Committee for eight years. In 1884 he was elected to the position he still holds, and in which he is gaining honor and friends with each succeeding day.

Leonard W. Wells

Was born in the State of Ohio in 1837 and received his education in the schools of that State. His father was a Jeffersonian Democrat, but failed to impart his political sentiments to his son, who is strong Republican. The Senator came to Colorado in 1860 and settled in Douglas county. In 1864 he enlisted in the Third Colorado Regiment of Volunteers. He was married in 1868 to Miss Alice James, of Denver. Three children have been born to them, but only one is now living—a son, who is being educated at the State Agricultural College at Fort Collins. Mr. Wells served his county for three years as county commissioner and in 1880 was elected to the State Senate from Douglas county. In 1884 he was re-elected a joint or float Senator from the counties of Arapahoe and Douglas. The Senator is one of the oldest settlers in Colorado, and has always taken an interest in the welfare of the State. Having watched her growth through all the years of her existence, he is thoroughly acquainted with her needs and requirements, and his experience, coupled with his good, sound sense, eminently fits him for the position he now holds. His constituency need have no fear but that their interests will be well guarded while entrusted to him.

James A. McCandless

Is a resident of Florence, Colorado, and is one of the oldest settlers in the State. He was born February 28, 1836, in Ash county, North Carolina, and received his education in the common schools of that State. Though born and raised in a Southern State, he is nevertheless a Republican of the most stalwart kind and has always kept to the standard of that party. The Senator is a married man and the father of eight children. He immigrated to and settled in Fremont county, Colorado, in 1864, and has been identified with every onward movement in the State since that time. He was a commissioner of Fremont county from 1877 to 1880; was elected to the State Legislature in 1879, and again in 1881, and last year was elected to his present position. Because of his long experience and residence in Colorado, Senator McCandless is as conversant with its history and needs as any man in the Senate; this knowledge, backed by his good sense, makes him a valuable member of that body. His people have in him a careful and able champion.

Henry Lee.

Was born in "Merry Old England" in 1842, and he bears his nativity in every feature. He is endowed with a tenacity of purpose peculiar to his race, and has reached a position of independence financially and of honor politically, representing the Seventh District in the Senate. He is one of the leading business men of Denver, owning a large farm implement house on Wazee Street, and is regarded as one of the progressive citizens of Denver. His patrons are scattered all over the State. Senator Lee is regarded as one of the strongest men in the Senate by his associates there, and though laboring under extreme disadvantages he is one of the most successful men in that body.

John H. Poole.

One of the finest looking gentlemen upon the floor of the Senate; a man of imposing appearance; one who arrests the eye of an observer by the mere act of rising to his feet; a war horse of democracy, Senator Poole is one of the busiest men in the chamber. He is an aggressive and fearless advocate of any measure in which he is interested. In the election of the fall of 1886 the Senator was elected from the Sixth, a strongly Republican district, County of Arapahoe, including Denver, polling a larger vote than any other man upon either ticket. The Senator and his brother are owners and managers of the Denver Soap Co., one of the largest enterprises in the city. Their manufactured articles are sold and universally used in all the adjoining States and Territories. The Senator is the only manufacturer in either house of the General Assembly. His business tact and enterprise has built up a trade which reaches throughout the entire West. Although his interests are those of the proprietor and not of the workman, yet he is a true friend of the workingman and is always to be found in earnest support of any reasonable measure which will tend to ameliorate their condition. The Senator was born in Dubuque, Iowa, receiving his education in the public schools of that city. He is of English parentage and has inherited many of the traits peculiar to his race, but is at the same time a thorough American. He came to Colorado first in 1877, and has been a resident of Denver since 1883. He is a good citizen, an enterprising and successful business man, a judicious and liberal advertiser and patron of the press, a man whom it is safe to bank upon. We predict for him greater heights than he now occupies.

Elton Towers Beckwith.

Born on the Island of Mt. Desert, Maine, raised amid the roar of old oceans' waves, over whose billows he sailed to many lands, first officer of his own ship, he developed the spirit of independence and liberty of action which we see so strongly displayed in him to-day. Unbiased by prejudice, knowing no law but that of honor, Senator Beckwith holds his place in the affections of his constituency and the people of his section of the State by his true manhood. The Senator received his education at Cambridge, Mass., and seventeen years ago immigrated to Colorado. He settled in Wet Mountain Valley, Custer county, with a brother who had preceeded him, there he has resided ever since. He is the owner of several ranches in the valley, which are all well stocked with fine horses and cattle. He is one of the largest tax-payers in his county and has always been looked upon as a progressive citizen, taking a deep personal interest in every movement looking to the advancement of his chosen section. He was married to Mrs. Elsie A. Davis, of Chicago. on Nov. 30, 1875; they have one child, a daughter. Born in an Abolition State he is a Republican by every right of birth and training and is not backward in maintaining his convictions. He has represented his county in almost every county and state convention since 1870. He was elected to his present place in the Senate in 1886 and can always be found in his place. He makes friends of all by his genial manner and pleasant smile. He keeps a watchful eye upon the interests of those whom he represents and supports that which he believes to be good.

Samuel Adams.

of Leadville, representing the Eleventh District. was born in New Brunswick and gained his education by persistent study and application, without the aid of schools or teachers. Born in the far north and of a hardy race he has made his own way in the world and has spent the later years of his life in Colorado. He is a thorough Democrat and does not fail upon occasion to show his adherence to the principles of his chosen party. His voice is seldom heard upon the floor of the Senate, but his actions there are guided by good judgment and sober sense. He was married in 1875 to Miss Annie Burns. Senator Adams is Manager of the Adams Mining Co., of Leadville, one of the most prosperous and successful companies operating there. He is a shrewd business man and is possessed of considerable wealth.

Samuel V. C. Newell,

Representing the Fourth Senatorial District, is one of the most enterprising and successful members of that august body. He takes a deep interest in all measures which come up and is never at fault as to his duty and convictions on each. He was born in Indianapolis, Indiana, on the 28th of April, 1854 and was educated in the common schools of Northwestern Ohio and West Virginia. The foundation there laid has been built upon by strong effort and extensive reading. He is the author of many bills, all of which are of practical value to the people of the State, and has been unusually successful with them. His voice can be frequently heard speaking upon questions of law and costitutionality and always with the undivided attention of the Senate. He was married to Miss Libbie Bolthoff on Sept. 26, 1878, at Central City, Colo.; they have one child, a boy. Senator Newell is a partner in the banking firm of J. Mellor & Co., of Central City, Colorado.

Mason B. Carpenter

Was born in Orange county, Vermont, Oct. 7, 1845. He received his education in the Barre, Vermont, academy from which he graduated in 1864, afterwards entering the University of Vermont and graduating therefrom in 1868. He was born of poor but respectable parents and has always been a Republican. He was married to Fanny M. Brainard, at Brooklyn, New York, Dec. 16, 1874; they have three children. The Senator served as Assistant Secretary of the Vermont Senate during the years 1869 to 1872, and was Secretary of the same body from 1872 to 1874. Removing to Colorado he was chosen a member of the House of Representatives in 1881 and was elected to the position which he now holds, as Senator from the Sixth District, in 1884. Senator Carpenter is a man of about medium height, with dark hair and eyes and fine form. Possessed of a finished education and polished mind he is able to cope with all questions of vital interest; with his quick powers of analysis he unravels the tangles which sometimes occur, and by an opportune suggestion, which is always adopted, he makes clear what was before dark. His speeches are short and to the point, and always meet the approval of those who hear. His District could not have chosen better.

John Kinkaid.

The tallest and one of the best built men in the Senate is Hon. John Kinkaid, representing five counties in the Thirteenth Senatorial District. He was born in Pennsylvania and is but thirty years of age. He is a sterling Democrat, and realizes that he has been sent to the Senate to do some good, practical service. Consequently we find him on all occasions taking a lively interest in every discussion that comes up, offering suggestions and arguing the varied points with a degree of wisdom and knowledge that is keenly appreciated by his associates. The Senator is an unmarried man, but evidently he possesses every qualification that might go towards making a loving husband and fond father. The future is promising for Senator Kinkaid, as he is in every sense an able and representative man. He is a lawyer by profession and enjoys a good practice at his home in Gunnison.

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REPRESENTATIVES.

Thomas B. Stuart.

Hon. Thomas B. Stuart, Speaker of the House, and one of the representatives of Arapahoe county, was born in Meigs county, Ohio, April 2, 1846. He was educated in Illinois and Iowa, and was married to Miss Helen M. Richart, in Monroe county, Iowa, in 1873, they have three children. Mr. Stuart was raised on a farm until he was sixteen years of age. At that time he enlisted in Company C, Eighteenth Regiment Iowa Infantry, and served three years and three months through the rebellion, never missing a march or a day off duty during that time. At the end of the war he entered the law office of the firm of Stuart Brothers, at Chariton, Iowa, and was admitted to the bar in 1867. He continued in the practice of law in Iowa, until 1882, when he came to Denver, Colorado. At the suggestion of leading members of the Grand Army of the Republic he was placed upon the Republican ticket for a member of the House of Representatives for 1884, and was elected by the largest majority received by any candidate on his party ticket, and upon the convening of the Legislature he was selected as Speaker. In 1886 he was again nominated by the Republican party, and he again led the ticket. A second time he was elected to the Speakership—a position which his affability and genial manners, combined by his ready conception of right and wrong on all points, admirably fit him for that honorable and responsible duty. The duties of a Speaker requires a ready sagacity, a correct and quick judgment, a bold independence and the capacity and disposition for hard work. The work which a Speaker must do while other men are asleep more severely tests these qualities than does the public duty of directing the daily sessions of the Legislative Assembly. In the Speaker's hand rests the burden of committee organization, and upon his judgment and fairness in this great duty hangs the controlling force of legislation; and in the duty of presiding every hour calls for intelligent decision and good common sense. Mr. Stuart has made a good Speaker, and his election was a high personal compliment. Whilst being strongly Republican in principle, Mr. Stuart is also anti-monopoly, and at all times and in all places favors and advances ideas which are calculated to benefit the laboring man, recognizing in them the bone and sinew of the land. He also knows that it is from the ranks of the laboring classes we number our brightest ornaments, and through them have we had enacted the most just and equitable laws that adorn both the State and the National Governments. Mr. Stuart is a gentleman of unquestionable honesty and confessed ability in the profession which he follows, and his points are always well taken on legal matters. His suavity of manner and his honesty of purpose combine to give him the eminent success he has attained.

John L. Russell

Was born June 22, 1858, in Baltimore, Maryland, and was educated in the public schools of Baltimore county during the winter months and worked on his father's farm during the summer. He was married to Miss Mary J. Divane, April 17, 1882, in Denver. They have two boys. Mr. Russell came to this State in 1877, having been so reduced in finances as to have to borrow the money from his sister to get here. Being a professional florist, upon arriving here he soon obtained employment at his business. By industry and frugality he soon saved sufficient to make a start for himself, and after a short time acquired a flourishing trade, making many acquaintances socially, and firm supporters politically; as he is a genial, whole-souled gentleman, all who have become intimate with him have profited by so doing. Thrift and prosperity have followed as a consequence of his strict attention to business, until now he is able to say that he has accumulated a fair competency. Amongst his enterprises is that of a large tract of land on the Platte river, which he is laying out for a fruit orchard, and hopes to prove by his test that this State is capable of producing fine fruit when intelligently and properly looked after. Mr. Russell's father was a Democrat, but failed to instil the same doctrines in his son, who is a sterling Republican. In the present Assembly he has done good service for the people he represents, and has proved his capability to serve as a legislator.

John T. Donnellan.

Belongs to that class of quiet, unassuming men who plod their way along through life industriously without presuming to usurp to themselves all the power and control of affairs. His worth has been acknowledged by those observant of his character, and without seeking it he has been placed in the responsible position of member of the House of Representatives from Telluride, San Miguel county, and in that capacity he has shown much ability and sound judgment in his advocacy of different measures in which he has been interested. Mr. Donnellan was born in Madison, Wisconsin, in 1856. He was married to Miss Lizzie V. Schiel, of Ouray, Colo., in 1883; they have one daughter. Mr. Donnellan had the advantage of several terms in the common schools of his native town. These, together with a year at Worthington's Business College, at Madison, Wis., embraced his school days. He deserves special credit for his persistent effort to attain a knowledge of letters and business under the most trying circumstances, his father having died when he was less than one year old. Since he was ten years old he has supported himself, and when prosperity has shone upon him has not been unmindful of the folks at home, as his mother and sister still reside in Madison. Mr Donnellan came to Colorado in the spring of 1875 when but nineteen years of age. He came for the sake of his health, and in order to get here had to borrow the money, landing here among a strange people in a strange country without a dollar in his pocket. Mr. Donnellan made mining his avocation after his arrival in Colorado. He spent one year in Georgetown, but in the spring of 1876 removed to the San Juan country and settled in the San Miguel valley. In the fall of 1878 he discovered the Mendota mine, but it was several years before he realized anything from it on account of litigation and trouble from the inflowing of surface water. He now owns a half interest in the mine which is panning out well and employing a large force of men. Mr. Donnellan is considered an important factor in developing the resources of San Miguel county and he faithfully labors to deserve the trust placed in him.

Leopold Mayer,

Member from Saguache, was born in Alsace, France, and received his education there. In 1854-5 he lived in "Bleeding Kansas." He was married to Miss Barbara Solomon, who was born in Lafayette, Indiana; they have four children. Mr. Mayer came to Denver in May, 1859, and has the satisfaction of knowing that he was the first one to plank down coin for town lots in this city, paying $400 for two lots corner of Fifteenth and Larimer streets. In 1863-4 he served in the Denver City Council. He followed merchandizing and in the years 1865, 1866 and 1867 he made trips to Montana, and in 1869 he moved to Cheyenne, at the time of the completion of the U. P. R. R., and then followed the construction of the road to Corrinne, Utah, the point of completion. Following his return to Denver, he went to San Luis, Costilla county where he remained for four years, at the end of which time he again came to Denver and opened a wholesale clothing, hat and cap store. His next move was to Saguache, and so much interest has he taken in that community that we find him now honorably placed as a Representative of that district. Mr. Mayer is a Democrat of the old school. Through all these years his business has increased and we find him to-day interested largely in the cattle business, and also conducting a general merchandize and a banking business, employing over twenty men. Combined with shrewd business tact he is also a social and talented gentleman, making many friends wherever he goes.

R. B. Griswold.

Among the hale and hearty Representatives there are none of the members who "bobs up serenely" and more graciously than does the above named honorable representative from Clear Creek county. Mr. Griswold was born in Chemung county, New York, February 9, 1830, and in that rural district first imbibed a knowledge of correct English language, seated on a slab bench in an old log hut, and occasionally rolling a log to the fire-place to toast his shins. To this quaint old-fashioned school house cling the sweetest memories of his life. Very early did he attach himself to Democratic principles, and voted first for Franklin Pierce in 1852. After 1854 he espoused the Republican cause, and ever since has been prominently identified with that party. In 1849 he went to Wisconsin, following the occupation of farming. In 1861 he steered still further west, arriving in Denver in July of that year. Settling down for a time in Clear Creek county, engaged in mining. The summer of 1863 he spent freighting on the plains. For seven years he was chosen commissioner for that county, and in 1873 entered the town of Idaho Springs in trust for the people. He successively served five years as Mayor of that town; was chosen again for the sixth term, but positively declined the honor. Since then he has been elected four times in succession for the same position, and at the last State election was chosen as a Representative by a majority of 300 votes. Mr. Griswold was married in Richleau county, Wisconsin, to Miss Eleanor Hooper, and the union has left them with two children. One of his sons is at present clerk of the corporations and railroad committee, of which Mr. Griswold is chairman. Mr. Griswold's grandfather, on his father's side, lived to the good old age of 83, and his other grandfather, named McDowell, lived till he was 87 years old. Mr. Griswold's well preserved appearance promises fair to rank him among the centenarians, and there is no doubt but that while he does live he will remain a useful citizen, loved and respected by his neighbors. He is proud of having a streak of Irish blood coursing through his veins, which probably accounts for his native wit, generosity and good humor.

J. R. Garber,

The above gentleman, from Puebló, is one of the strongest advocates of Democratic principles in the House, and no member of that party is more earnest in his efforts to favor any measure which can honestly advance its interests. He is and always has been a staunch advocate of constitutional law, and is firm and unflinching in advocacy of all measures that have a tendency to uphold its supremacy. He is a physician and surgeon by profession, and has successfully practiced for twenty years. Dr. Garber was born in Livingston, Alabama, Feb. 14, 1847, and was educated at the university at Tuskaloosa, Alabama. He boasts that the staunch Democratic principles he holds have been successively handed down in his family for over one hundred years. He was married Nov. 14, 1877, to Miss Katie Morgan, of Georgetown, South Carolina, who has always been a devoted member of the Catholic Church. They have two daughters. Dr. Garber came to Colorado in July 1881 and settled in Pueblo, where he has taken an active part in the interest of the community in which he lives, politically and socially, and whilst there has also obtained and deserved a lucrative practice in his profession. Socially he is a most genial gentleman, a ready wit, and has been a most agreeable companion to those occupying desks in his row during the session.

William G. Wheeler.

William G. Wheeler, who so ably represents his people in the House, was born in Rochester, New York, Dec. 28, 1855. He received his education in the State of Illinois. He came to Colorado in the Spring of 1879, settling in Denver, and whilst here he won the esteem and confidence of all with whom he came in contact, either in business or socially. Amongst the important positions he has held was one in the Post-office Department, and also as deputy sheriff under Mr. G. H. Graham. On June 15, 1880, he was married to Miss Lizzie Gomes, of Denver, and the happy couple have one little girl to add sunshine to their household. Mr. Wheeler is at present engaged in mercantile and mining business. He is a man of enterprise and unusual business tact, and is sure of success.

John H. Wells.

The above-named gentleman is one of the most imposing men of the House, as he posseses a fine form and an intelligent and pleasant face. He hails from Longmont, Boulder county, and is always wide-awake in matters of public interest, paying special attention to those whom he directly represents. Mr. Wells was born in Henry county, Illinois, March 28, 1842; was educated in the common schools of Galesburg, in that State, and was a close student. By profession he is a lawyer, and has been very successful in the practice of it, being a man of sound reasoning qualities, a good, clear and concise speaker and well versed in all the intricacies of legal lore. He served as County Judge in 1886, and was distinguished for the wisdom of his decisions. Mr. Wells came to Colorado in 1866 and took an active interest in the political formation of the Territorial Government, serving in the Territorial Legislature of 1870. Mr. Wells has also a war record, having served valiantly in the Seventeenth Illinois Regiment for three years, participating in all of the battles and hardships of the western campaign. He has always been a Republican, and glories in his early affiliations with the Abolitionists. He was married to Miss Romelia A. Smith, of Nashua, Iowa, September 8, 1875. A boy of ten years and a girl of eight add pleasure and hope to their lives. Mr. Wells is a genial and public-spirited gentleman, and will always be classed among the useful and cherished citizens of the State.

George M. Bowen.

Hon George M. Bowen, the gentlemanly representative from Alpine, Chaffee county, was born in Amsterdam, Montgomery county, New York, May 25, 1846. After receiving a common school education in Wisconsin, in early years he affiliated with the Republican party, and has remained firm in that political faith ever since, being of sufficient service to be fairly entitled to the position he now holds in the present Assembly. Mr. Bowen was married November 27, 1884, to Miss Margaret Isabel Paine; they have one son. During the war of the rebellion Mr. Bowen served a year and a half in the Seventh Wisconsin Infantry. He came to Colorado in 1880, and since then has been engaged in merchandizing and in operating in mines. He is a gentleman who has the friendship and esteem of all his acquaintances, and the sound judgment which characterizes his actions in the Legislative Assembly makes his opinions and advice of great weight to all who know him.

James R. Hicks

Was born in England in 1855, and was educated at Ballarat, Victoria, Australia, with the intention of adopting school teaching for a livelihood, but finally learned a trade. Though Republican in politics, he has always favored protection. He is at present treasurer of Nevadaville, having recently been elected to it. Mr. Hicks located in Gilpin county in 1875 and has been a resident of that county up to the present time He is a clever and talented young gentleman, and his election at this time, we predict, is but the beginning of an honorable and useful public career, as he is possessed of a fair share of vim and adaptability to make a responsible and careful man for any position that he may be chosen for. He is still on the unmarried list.

T. H. Newkirk,

Of Rockvale, Colorado, was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, August 11, 1850, and was educated in the Southwestern Normal School, in California, Pa., and graduated at Iron City College, Pittsburg, of that State. He is and always has been a Democrat. Mr. Newkirk was married to Miss Emma Cook, at Florence, Colorado, November 12, 1884. The couple have one daughter, six months old, whom they call Edna. Mr. Newkirk belongs to a strict Methodist family. He has been a resident of Fremont county for four years, and was employed by the Santa Fe Railroad company and the Canon City coal company. The Democratic party nominated him for Assessor of Fremont county in the fall of 1885; he was defeated by but 43 votes, although the county is strongly Republican. In 1886 he was nominated for Representative on the Democratic ticket and was elected by 148 majority. Previous oq coming west he served seven years in the

Government employ in the Pittsburg postoffice, under Republican administration, there being but one other Democrat retained out of 160 employes. This we can take as ample proof of his personal worth and sociability of character. Mr. Newkirk has never been an aspirant for a political office, but having been chosen by the people, endeavors to act in a liberal manner, endorsing all measures which subserve the best interests of the masses. Mr. Newkirk is a strong advocate of labor interests and appreciates the worth of laboring men.

William Wells Durkee.

Brooklyn, New York, was the birthplace of the abovenamed honorable representative of Costilla county, this State, and Zapato is his present residence. Mr. Durkee was educated at Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Massachusetts, and also at the Columbia College Law School. He is an earnest Republican, and the members of that party evidently appreciates his interest in it. Mr. Durkee has followed the cattle business in San Luis valley for the past seven years, and has been successful. So much interested has he been in his business, that he has not had time to devote to the fair sex, but some day he may take in a partner, and all who know him join in hoping that if such proves true all of his troubles will be little ones.

Jose Ramon Aguilar,

Hon. Ramon Aguilar, whose address is Aspishapa P. O., was born in New Mexico, February 10, 1853, and received a common school education in that place. He was elected to serve on the Democratic ticket, and is conscientious in his endeavors to stand by his party. He was married December 7, 1885, to Miss Necolasa Coca, at Apishapa. Mr. Aguilar was a Representative in the House in 1881, and the fact that he has again been chosen to serve another term from the same district is sufficient indorsement of his earnestness and ability to represent them. He is a fine looking gentleman, and always attracts respectful attention.

George E. Pease,

Member from Park county, was born in Norfolk, Connecticut, August 31, 1833. He was educated in the Norfolk Academy, preparatory for Yale College, and graduated at Yale in the class of 1856. He studied law in Dayton, Ohio, with his uncle, Judge George B. Holt, and with the exception of the civil war period he practiced law at Pana, Illinois, for fourteen years. He also practiced law in Fairplay, Park county, this State, from 1872 to 1878. He was married to Miss Belle L. Bond, in 1873, in Bond county, Illinois, and four children bless his household. Mr. Pease has always taken an active part in politics, and is a warm advocate of Democratic measures. As a speaker he is easy and fluent, has a genteel bearing and always commands the respectful attention of those within the sound of his voice. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of Colorado of 1875–6 from Park and Lake counties, and in the present Legislature has displayed excellent judgment on all important subjects brought before the Assembly. During 1862 and 1863 Mr. Pease served as captain of Company M, Third Illinois Cavalry, and made a good and faithful soldier. Socially he is a polished and considerate gentleman, an ornament to the society he moves in and a useful citizen. Besides practicing law he is interested in mining and cattle business.

William E. Meek.

One of the most pleasant and agreeable gentlemen in the House is Hon. William E. Meek, who is one of the Republican Representatives of El Paso county. Mr. Meek was born in Brooke county, West Virginia, July 2, 1848, and was educated in Washington, Iowa. He was married to Miss Amoret S. Barton, November 10, 1870, and had the misfortune of losing his beloved wife June 18, 1873, at Marion, Kansas, leaving him the care of an infant daughter. Mr. Meek's ancestors, on his father's side, came from Ireland in the early part of 1700, settling in Virginia and enduring all the hardships incident to pioneer life, and their descendents are now scattered all over the United States, being found in nearly every State and Territory in the Union. The famous Oregon pioneer, Colonel Joe Meek, was an offshoot of the family. On his mother's side, Mr. Meek's people were of English descent, and settled in Connecticut before the Revolution. They are numerously distributed over the country and some have honorably filled offices of trust. Mr. Meek came to Colorado in 1873, and settled on the Divide in El Paso county. By profession he is a civil engineer, and as such has held the position of County Surveyor for several terms. He owns a large and well improved farm in that county, and though he has shown great ability in representing the interests of his constituents, he does not aspire to further political emoluments, preferring to quietly attend to the needs of his farm. His neighbors, however, seem to recognize his merit as a public man, and it is more than likely that he will be frequently obliged to exercise his ability in a similar way in the interest of those who will not be content to let him "hide his light under a bushel."

Juan Benito Cordova.

Representative from El Moro, Las Animas county, was born in Taos, New Mexico, March 21, 1837, and was educated at the place of his birth. Politically he is a Democrat, and whilst supporting every measure in the interests of that party, he is also solicitous in advocating the interests of all his constituants in the section of country which he represents. Mr. Cordova springs from one of the leading families of New Mexico, which owns and controls large tracts of land in that Territory. He was married June 8, 1860, at Taos, New Mexico, to Marina Rivera, daughter of Miguel Rivera, one of the great families of that Territory. Mr. Cordova was elected to serve in the House of Representatives in 1878, and has always been considered a public and leading man in the community in which he lives. For six years he was school director in El Moro, and again he has been chosen to represent Las Animas county in the last session of the Legislature. He is a clever gentleman, and always retains the respect and friendship of those who enjoy the pleasure of his acquaintance.

William R. Winters.

From Durango, was born at Paterson, Passaic county, New Jersey, 1852. He is professionally a physician and surgeon, and received his education as such in the medical department of the University, New York City, and in 1879 was awarded the highest honors known to the profession in the United States, the Valentine Mott struck-gold medal. He came to Colorado the same year and settled in the San Juan country, and has been identified with its establishment and growth almost continuously since. He was one of a party who formed an expedition to explore the confluence of San Juan with the Colorado river, and speaks in glowing terms of the sublimity, richness and grandure of that country. He spent the winter of 1879, at Parrott City, and suffered untold privations. The Doctor has been a successful practitioner, and being located in a country where many rough affairs have transpired, he has been called upon to perform many trying surgical operations, and has the credit of knowing that he performed the first hip-joint amputation in the State, in November, 1886. He was married to Miss Julia E. Lewis, of Durango, in 1882, and the young couple have two children. Dr. Winter is allied to the Republican party, and ably represents his district in the House.

Robert S. Morrison.

One of the shrewdest and at the same time most useful members of the House is Honorable R. S. Morrison, of Georgetown. He was born October 7, 1843, in Alleghany City, Pa. and was educated at East Hampton Seminary. He also attended a special course at Amherst College. Mr. Morrison was married to Miss Edelmira Manuela De Soto, in Denver in the year 1873; three children is the extent of their family. Mr. Morrison is courteous and agreeable in his demeanor toward all with whom he has any business relations. In the House he is very attentive to all matters coming before that body; he is quick in discerning defects in any clause, and has a cool, convincing and decided way in expressing his ideas on any subject. It is seldom that he endeavors to carry a point that he is not successful. He is an able lawyer, being well versed upon all subjects pertaining to the profession; a studious reader and a careful observer of human nature. Mr. Morrison came to Colorado in 1870. He was the Democratic candidate for Congress in 1880: and as a member of the Sixth General Assembly, creditably represents the party who chose him for that position. In all arguments he is good tempered but firm in the right.

Recellus W. Orvis.

One of the most sedate and gentlemanly men in the House is Hon. R. W. Orvis. Mr. Orvis was born in Stark county, Ohio, January 22, 1843. He was educated at Edinburg, Portage county, Ohio, in the common schools. Mr. Orvis was married June 1, 1866, to Miss Hattie L. Rogers, of Edinburg; they have one child. He enlisted in the army April 21, 1861, and served for three years and three months in the Seventh Ohio Volunteers, until the close of the rebellion, thus achieving fame and glory in the service of his country. He ably represents his section in the House and is a Republican. His words are always listened to with marked attention and respect. Mr. Orvis came to Colorado February 1, 1882, and engaged in the lumber business. At the close of the war he learned the boot and shoe business. Mr. Orvis is a member of the Christian Church and for sixteen years has been an elder in that church. In every station in life his affability and genial manners have caused his comrades and acquaintances to respect him.

William Rowan.

Lake City, Hinsdale county, Colo., delegated Hon. Wm. Rowan as its Representative in the House, and certainly it would be hard to find a finer looking specimen of manhood in that or any other district. Notwithstanding his imposing appearance, he is modest but firm in all of his sayings and doings, and therefore wields a respectful influence in every measure he is called upon to advocate. Mr. Rowan was born in Alleghany county, Pa., September 14, 1829, and though having passed more than the average middle age of manhood looks to be in the full vigor of life Politically he has always been a Republican. He was married to Miss Jane McGinnis in Butler county, Pa., Sept. 25, 1851; they have had three children, two of whom are still living. In Pennsylvania Mr. Rowan followed the lumber business. Since coming to Colorado he has been engaged in the business of mining and has met with a fair share of success.

Thomas Edwards.

One of the most genial and influential gentlemen in the House is Mr. Thomas Edwards, who is a resident of Rosita, Custer county. He was born in Warwickshire, England, in 1837, and received his education in a private boarding school. He was married to Miss Margaret Patton, in Woodford county, Illinois, in 1859, and they have four children. Mr. Edwards has always been a Republican, and he ably represents that party in the House, taking a lively interest in every important debate that comes before the body of which he is a worthy member. He immigrated to Colorado in 1880, and has been continuously engaged in mercantile business and mining in the county of Custer.

Judson W. Turrell.

The above-named gentleman was born at Forest Lake, Susquehanna county, Pa., August 26, 1843. Politically he is a Democrat, born and bred such, and still fervent in his adherence. He was married Sept. 29, 1861 to Miss Mary V. Tiffany, at Montrose, Pa; four children are the result of the union. Mr. Turrell came to Colorado in the fall of 1866, and finally settled at Burlington, Boulder county. In the summer of 1867, from there he went to the new town of Cheyenne, and in September of the same year, opened the first drug store in that town. He removed to Colorado again in 1869. In 1871 he became identified with the Chicago Colorado Colony, and settled at Longmont, where he has continuously remained in the drug and stationery business. Mr. Turrell received his education at the Montrose Normal School, Pennsylvania, where he obtained a competent knowledge of drugs and pharmacy. He is a prominent and exemplary citizen, and fully deserves all the prosperity with which he has met.

Frank Q. Stuart,

Of Denver, was born January 24, 1856, in Monroe county, Iowa, and received his education in the common schools of that State, graduating from the high school of Chariton, Iowa, He was married Sept. 14, 1876, to Miss Ida M. Pennick, Chariton; three children is the result of the union. Mr. Stuart is regarded as a Conservative Republican, and a gentleman whose convictions of right and justice takes the precedence of all other claims, regardless of political bias. Before coming to Colorado he was connected with the law firm of Stuart Bros. of Iowa, which was one of the most prominent legal firms of that State. Mr. Stuart is a young man of marked ability, and his election to the present General Assembly may be looked upon as only the commencement of a useful and notable career in the public service of the State, which claims him as one of her choicest citizens.

John R. Curry.

Occasionally we find amongst the ranks of our State Representatives a gentleman who will condesend to step down from the dignified and unenviable position of editor-in-chief of a newspaper to serve the people. In the person of John R. Curry, of Silverton, the House possesses a distinguished and talented journalist. Mr. Curry was born in Yorktown, Westchester county, New York, Nov. 5, 1847, and received his education in the Peekskill public schools. He was first married in Sandwich, DeKalb county, Illinois, Nov. 16, 1871, to Miss Delia Fuller, who died June 26, 1885. Mr. Curry again married on December 25, 1886; the lady this time was Miss Delia Farley. He has one child seven years old. Mr. Curry descended from Republican stock, though he is a firm Democrat. Some of his ancestors came from Ireland two hundred years ago and settled in Peekskill, New York. Mr. Curry is also related to Dr. Daniel Curry, formerly editor of the New York Christian Advocate, and to John Curry, of San Francisco, California, formerly Judge of the Supreme Court of that State. He is also connected with the Moon family, of Virginia, being a descendent of John Moon, the first Attorney-General of Pennsylvania and Secretary of the first Carolina Colony, from 1660 to 1670. Mr. Curry has had quite a varied experience in newspaper work, having started the first paper in Silverton in 1875, the first paper in Rico, in 1879 and the first paper in San Miguel county in 1881. He now publishes the Democrat in Silverton and has been very successful with it; being possessed of good literary ability he takes pains to turn out a good paper to serve to his patrons. He is a careful and reliable man in the House and bears the good will and respect of his colleagues.

Jasper N. Beaty.

The biography of the gentleman whom we herewith present is not one of very great extent, but it is none the less an honorable one. Mr Beaty was born in Carroll county, Missouri, and was educated in the schools of that district. He was married in Pueblo in 1883, to Miss Ross; they have one child. By occupation he is a farmer, and being chosen from amongst the many who till the soil for a livlihood to represent the county of Gilpin in the House, shows that he is held in high esteem where best known. His able record whilst acting in that capacity cannot be otherwise than acceptable to his constituents. A Democrat of the most sturdy sort he adheres to his party doctrines. Mr. Beaty's steady application to farm life has been fruitful to the county in which he resides as well as to himself.

James H. Crawford.

The above-named gentleman hails from Steamboat Springs, Routt county. He was born March 30, 1845, in Pettis county, Missouri, and received a public school education in that State. He was married May 25, 1865, to Miss Margaret E. Bourn; they have four children. Mr. Crawford springs from an honored pioneer stock of Missouri and of Kentucky, his father having been a militia colonel in the early times, and also a member of the Missouri House of Representatives. Mr. Crawford was the first settler of Routt county, having located at Steamboat Springs, and is yet the largest property owner at that place. He was appointed County Judge of Routt county by Governor Routt, at the time of its organization, and has since been elected to serve in the same office. He was elected as a member of the Second General Assembly in 1881 on the Democratic ticket, of which party he is a warm adherent, and has again been chosen to represent his party in the Sixth General Assembly. Personally he is a fine appearing gentleman, and socially he is admired by all who know him for his intrinsic worth and sound judgment.

F. J. V. Skiff.

The honorable gentleman who is the subject of this sketch is a native of Massachusetts and was born in the year 1851, receiving a common school education. With literary tastes, like many another unfortunate, he got entangled in newspaper work in various parts of the country, from the Atlantic to the Pacific States. At one time in Denver he was city editor of the News, and later on was on the editorial staff of the Tribune. At the present time he is Secretary of the Colorado Land Company, in San Juan Park; and the Republicans of Arapahoe Co. show their appreciation of him by sending him as their Representative to the Lower House. He has proven a useful member of that body.

Joseph H. Hoover.

Pennsylvania has been the birthplace of many of our most noted public men—men who have capably filled every class of important positions in life. Amongst the number of able Representatives in the House we find still another Pennsylvanian, Mr. Joseph F. Hoover, who was born in Carlisle, Cumberland county, April 22, 1845. Mr. Hoover began a course at Dickenson College, Carlisle, but left there when only sixteen years old to join the army to fight for the maintenance of the Union, and though young he bore the hardships of the field and march with the strength and ardor of a brave and true man. The partner of his married life has gone to a higher home, but there remains four girls and one boy who share his pleasures and few of his trials. Since 1879 he has lived in Leadville, and has prospected and mined over a vast extent of country. In politics he has adhered faithfully to the Republican party, and was so well founded in the esteem of his neighbors that he was nominated for the position he now holds without even attending the convention or requesting his name mentioned. A proof that he was popular lies in the fact that he was the only Representative elected from Lake county on his ticket. Supported by the laboring men of both parties he was elected without the loss of a single hour's time from his employment. Socially he is plain and unassuming, possessing solid business sense which has great weight with his associates.

Melvin Edwards,

The honorable gentleman from Eagle county was born in Erie county, Pennsylvania, in 1852, and received his rudimentary education in the district schools of that county during the winter months, and labored on his father's farm during the summer. At the age of sixteen he entered the Lawrence University, at Appleton, Wisconsin, his parents having moved to that State. There he finished his education. At the age of twenty he chose the occupation of druggist, and succeeded so well that within a few years he was occupying the important position of manager of a large wholesale and retail drug store in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Coming to Colorado in 1874, he settled in Denver. In 1880 he went to Red Cliff, where he proved successful in business and in politics, having presided there once as Mayor. Three times he has been a delegate to Republican State Conventions, and served as Secretary of the State two successive terms—from 1883 to 1887, and is now one of the most influential Republican members of the House. He is quick in discerning the merits and demerits of every bill brought before the Assembly, a ready and fluent debater, and therefore a man well deserving of all his acquired honors. Only one thing may be said against him, and that is that he is unmarried. Time may obliterate this objection.

George W. Davis,

Of Denver, was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, July 11, 1846, and was educated in the common schools of that place. On September 28, 1868, he was united in marriage to Mrs. Josiephia Garfield; they have one child. Mr. Davis came to Colorado in the year 1865, and went to mining until 1869, when he moved to Evans, then the end of the Denver Pacific Railroad, and commenced work for that road in March, 1870, as night watchman. From that he was promoted to fireman, and then to engineer, and has retained that position in the same company up to the present time. He was one of the candidates on the Democratic ticket for Representative in the year 1884, and was defeated, as were all on the same ticket that year. He was renominated in 1886, and the election resulted more favorably for him. Mr. Davis represents his constituents ably. Being chosen from the ranks of the laboring classes, he naturally affiliates with all projects tending to their benefit. He is portly, good-natured and true to his calling, and commands the respect of his associates.

William H. Adams,

Whose residence is in Alamosa, was born in Blue Mounds, Wisconsin, February 15, 1861, and attended public schools both in Wisconsin and in Colorado. In the spring of 1873 he was elected Treasurer of Alamosa and the year following he was elected a member of the Board of Trustees of Alamosa. In 1885 he was elected Mayor of Alamosa, and was re-elected in 1886. In the fall of 1885 he was elected Commissioner of Conejos county, and last year he was elected as a Representative to the Sixth General Assembly from the same county. Merchandizing and stock raising are his chosen occupations, and he has been very successful in them. He has not yet entered the matrimonial market, but as he is young, handsome and of a social temperament, it is safe to predict that he will not long continue to selfishly enjoy alone all the honors and emoluments he wears with such becoming dignity and grace.

John G. Hoffer,

Representative from Arapahoe county, whose residence is at 1717 Downing Avenue, Denver, was born in Buffalo, New York, and educated in a German school at that place. In 1860 he went to California, and remained there until 1865, having served three years in the Second Cavalry, California Volunteers. After that he returned to Buffalo, New York, in 1865, and engaged in the meat business, and in July, 1867, he returned to Denver. From 1874 to 1876 he served as Alderman in his ward. Whilst closely adhering to his business, that of a butcher, he has always taken an active part in politics. Because of this political activity he was last fall placed in nomination by the Democrats as a Representative in the present Assembly. Mr. Hoffer was married in Buffalo, New York, February 24, 1870, to Miss L. B. Baitinger; they had one child. Mr. Hoffer has proved to be an active member of the House and has done credit to his constituency.

Christoph A. Eppich

Resides at No. 2602 Welton street. He was born in Germany on the 22d day of March, 1844, and received his education there. In politics he is a Republican. On the 1st of June, 1867, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Riegel, a young German lady, in the city of Chicago. They have eight children, of whom five are now living. Mr. Eppich left Germany alone when but fourteen years of age, in the year 1858, and landed in Canada. There he learned the shoe trade and remained until 1865. In that year he went to Chicago and engaged in the restaurant and hotel business until 1878, when he came to Denver, and here he embarked in the restaurant and bakery business. Afterwards he became a dealer in real estate, in which he has been very succcessful. The present term in the Sixth General Assembly is his first experience, and he is proving himself a careful and capable man, and has done good work for his constituency. To those who have any dealings with him he is pleasant and obliging, and socially he not only makes friends, but has the happy faculty of retaining them.

Patrick W. Sweeney.

The gentleman whose name we give above was born February 25, 1854, at Syracuse, New York, and received a common school education in that State. One year he spent studying with the late Colonel Slayback, in St. Louis. On February 26, 1877, he was married to Miss Jennie Dearing, of St. Louis, Mo. Mr. Sweeney is of Irish parentage, and therein, no doubt, can we account for his open, genial face and his robust and powerful figure. Politically he is a Republican. Mr. Sweeney is ever vigilant in the interests of the laboring classes, and is always ready to indorse and assist in any and every measure looking to their interests. At the present time he is Chairman of the Republican Central Committee of Huerfano county, and is a capable man for the position. In 1880 he followed mining in Hall's gulch, since that time he has been connected with the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad and also the Colorado Coal and Iron Company. Mr. Sweeney resides in Walsenburg where he is known as an active and successful party worker. By his sound sense and concise manner of presenting his ideas he secures the undivided attention of his listeners and his arguments carry with them great weight. A jovial gentleman; an agreeable associate; it is safe to predict that the end is not yet of his usefulness to the people whom he represents.

John H. Shaw

Is one of the most serviceable men in the Sixth General Assembly, and represents Rio Grande county. Mr. Shaw's residence is at Del Norte. He was born in Erie county, New York, March 6, 1833, and was educated in the district schools of Illinois, attending school on an average of four months each year for eleven years. He is Republican in politics, and has always voted that ticket. He was married in 1866 to Sophia M. Phillips, Lee county, Illinois; they have a family of four boys and one girl, the three youngest children being born in this State. Mr. Shaw came first to Colorado in 1859, and returned to Illinois in the fall of 1860. He entered the army in the fall of 1861, enlisting in the Seventh Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, with the rank of lieutenant, and serving as aide-de-camp under General Palmer at the battle of Stone river. Immediately after his appointment was confirmed he served in that capacity until the end of the war. He was also recommended for promotion by the general orders of his superior officers. In 1869 he was appointed a State Director on the Chicago and Rock Falls railroad, and resigned that position in 1872 and returned to Colorado. He settled in Del Norte and took the first steam saw mill over the Sangre De Christo range in 1873. He built the first business block in Del Norte in that year and in 1876 established a toll road to the Summit mines. He was elected County Treasurer of Rio Grande county in 1878, and was elected to the House of Representatives last fall. Mr. Shaw is a straightforward, conscientious man, and is respected by his colleagues.

Samuel Wade,

Who represents the counties of Gunnison, Pitkin, Montrose, Delta and Mesa in the Lower House of the present Legislature, was born in Miama county, Ohio, February 28, 1829. While he was still an infant his parents removed to Southwestern Indiana, where his father soon afterwards died. Four years following his mother also died, leaving young Samuel at the mercy of every wind that blew. In accordance with the law, he was bound out to a man from New York, who removed to Wisconsin in 1840, and received the most cruel treatment from those who should have been his protectors. At seventeen years of age, released by a defect in the bonds under which he was held, he struck out to make his own way. Feeling the need of an education, he entered the academy at Milton, Wisconsin, and by the most prudent economy and diligent application he completed his course of study. On the 18th of April, 1850, he married Miss Margaret Merrington, at Madison, Wisconsin. Two years afterward he removed to West Union, Iowa, where he engaged with unusual success in business as an architect and builder. In 1859 he changed his residence to Estherville, the county seat of Emmett county, Iowa, where he was soon elected to the position of County Clerk, at the same time filling the position of Clerk of the District Court. In 1861 he enlisted in the army, entering the cavalry service. His troop being composed of western men, was placed on the frontier against the Sioux Indians. In March, 1865, he was commissioned First Lieutenant of Company A, Second United States Volunteers, composed of enlisted prisoners of war, from the prisons at Rock Island, Illinois, and joined his company at Fort Leavenworth, where he served until the end of the war. After being mustered out he again resumed his old business, but because of disease contracted in the war he was obliged to give up contracting and devote his entire time to architecture and superintending. He superintended the erection of several noted buildings in Missouri, Kansas and Texas. His health still remaining poor, he at last sought relief in the mountains of Colorado, where he arrived in 1874, and the next year he became interested in mining in the San Juan country, where he met with a fair degree of success. In 1880 he closed out his mining interests and removed to the town of Pitkin, then in the county of Gunnison, where, in concert with Governor Pitkin, he succeeded in having a daily mail and postoffice established. Having a strong liking for and a desire to engage in the growing of fruits, he removed to Delta county and selected a site on the North Fork of the Gunnison river at what is now known as Paonia. Here he has been able to fulfill all his expectations, and to-day has one of the best stocked and most beautiful fruit farms in the state of Colorado. During the last season many of his trees bore an abundance of luscious fruits, including peaches and apricots. Mr. Wade has successfully demonstrated Colorado's fruit possibilities.

T. A. VanGorden.

The pleasant little town of Morrison, Jefferson county, sent to the House of Representatives the jovial and talented gentleman whose name heads this sketch. Mr. Van Gorden was born, bred, lives and hopes to die a Democrat. He inherits his firm faith in that party from his father and grandfather, and he is destined to do honor to their memory in his firm adherence to the political doctrines they held. Mr. Van Gorden was born in Susquehanna county, Pa., June 6, 1852, and received his education in the public schools of that State. He taught school for seven years. He was married in Denver, July 16, 1884, to Miss Maggie H. Cole, and they have one child. Whilst his home is his castle, he enjoys a run with the boys occassionally.

Dewey C. Bailey.

Hon. D. C. Bailey was born at Quincy, Michigan, in 1859. He was married to Miss Adelia B. Browne at Kiowa, Colorado, December 20, 1880; they have one child. Mr. Bailey is a staunch Republican, and comes from a strong Republican family. He is conscientious in his endeavors to serve his constituents faithfully, and will return to them with the honest conviction that he has well and faithfully performed that duty. The people of Elbert county have chosen in Mr. Bailey an energetic and capable man to represent them. He has lived in Colorado for eight years, and during that time has been successfully engaged in stock raising. He is of a clever and social disposition and is well liked by all of his associates.

Charles E. Noble.

Amongst those in the House who take an active and decided stand in every question brought up for debate, is Hon. Charles E. Noble, who is a representative of El Paso county. Mr. Noble was born in Washington county, New York, May 17, 1847, and was married in that State in 1870; two children are the gifts in which he feels a fatherly pride. Politically Mr. Noble is a Republican, and his constituents have ample cause to feel a pride in the earnest manner in which he looks to their interest. He is a plain, matter-of-fact, but brilliant gentleman, and will leave a record that will most certainly entitle him to serve many other terms as a representative man from his county. His residence is in Colorado Springs, where he enjoys the respect of all around him.

Jesse White.

The above-named gentleman resides in Silver Cliff when at home, and represents Custer county. He was born in the State of New York in 1837. By his adherence to the Republican party he has attained his present political position. Mr. White served in the Army of the Potomac from 1861 to 1864, and was honorably discharged from service on account of ill health. Mr. White came to Colorado in 1878, and is regarded by all who know him as a good and useful citizen. He is a married man and a lawyer by profession.

J. H. Balsinger.

Though hailing from Bald Mountain, Mr. Balsinger is quite a young man to hold such an important position, his age being set at twenty-eight years. He is a native of Iowa, and is a married man. In all important discussions he makes his best effort to serve his constituents faithfully, and by continued perseverance we predict that he will yet make a good record. In the House Rules we find him classed as a Democrat, whilst the Tribune-Republican puts him down as an Independent-Republican. At all events, he is a good-looking young man, and evidently a favorite with his associates.

J. H. Stotesbury.

Mr. Stotesbury is one of the Lake county representatives, residing in Leadville, and was sent to the Sixth General Assembly by the Democratic party. He is a native of Georgia; a married man, and has large mining interests near Leadville. He is pleasant and obliging to every one, and always willing to impart any knowledge in his possession to those desiring in. In his business transactions he is shrewd, wary, and at the same time upright to the letter. His age is set down at 35 years.

T. R. Owens.

Mr. T. R. Owens, who resides in Boulder, and represents Boulder county, is one of the best talkers in the House, and evidences good judgment in every bill of any moment coming before that body. He was born in North Carolina in 1347, and has had the advantage of a good education. He is a lawyer by profession and a Democrat in politics. He has held several important offices in Boulder county, and has deserved the frequent evidences of trust and confidence which the people of his county have placed in him.

Owen Prentiss

Is a resident of Leadville, and represents Lake county in the present House. He is no small factor in the delegation from that county and on occasion his happy hits in logic and terse statement of facts have won for him the admiration of his colleagues. He was born in Charleston, North Carolina, July 10, 1852, and laid the foundation for his education at home. He went to New York City when about sixteen years old and engaged in mercantile persuits; attending the Thirteenth Street night school, where he completed his school life. He has, however, not been idle with respect to books since that time, but has made a profitable use of his opportunities. Mr. Prentiss is a sturdy Democrat, and comes from a Democratic family; his father was a Democrat and his grandfather a Whig. He is a married man, but the couple have not had any children. Mr. Prentiss is descended from Valentine S. Prentiss, one of the Pilgrim Fathers, from whom the name was transmitted. He came to Colorado the first time in 1873, but business has called him to the eastern States several times since. For the past fourteen years he has followed the newspaper profession. His first experience in this line was as a reporter on the New York Sun; he then went on the local staff of the New York Tribune; leaving that position he went to Chicago where he w as employed both on the Times and on the Herald as reporter. St. Louis, Missouri, was his next field of operation, where he was engaged as reporter on the Globe-Democrat. Since coming to this State his newspaper experience has been limited to employment on the old Democrat, of Leadville, and also on the Herald-Democrat and Chronicle of the same city. The reportorial work which Mr. Prentiss did on all of the publications upon which he has been employed has been marked by his great energy as a newsgather, and his excellent judgment in handling the multifarious matters which every day come under the supervision of a local editor. He did not follow the beaten path of a simple record of passing events, but stamped his news items and comment with an individuality of style that always made them readable. Aspiring to other fields of usefulness, he embraced every opportunity to read law, and was admitted to the bar in this State in January, 1885. Since that time he has acquired a profitable practice, and is regarded amongst the most successful pleaders in his district, and his perseverance and praiseworthy ambition is sure to secure for him a brilliant and profitable future.

Fernando H. Sutherland,

The quiet, gentlemanly Representative from Pueblo, was born at Union Hall, Virginia, May 24, 1848, and has a record that stamps him among the foremost men of the Sixth General Assembly. He was educated in the schools of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and also in Illinois Normal School, and during that time had to work his way through school, as his father lost his property in the years of the rebellion. He chose the profession of dentistry, in which he has been a most successful practitioner. The doctor is a man of letters, and is very enthusiastic over the unbounded resources of our State. In speaking on this subject, he says that since he came to Colorado in 1871 he has witnessed, in some respects, a very rapid development in railway building which has materially aided in the settlement of the south and west portions of the State. Colorado is an empire within itself; infinite within its resources; unbounded in its future prospects; unrivalled in climate and scenery; and peopled with the very choicest brain, and brawn of a cosmopolitan nation. Dullness and lack of prosperity have characterized the State within the past few years, mainly due to a cessation of industrial mining and railway activity. We are again entering upon a period of renewed prosperity, under auspices more favorable, which are indicative of coming industry. Without ill-advised legislation, the State bids fair to outspeed and outstrip in the rivalry of commercial and industrial pursuits many of the elder sister States. Like all who have resided in Colorado for a number of years and enjoys the blessings of its unequalled climate and witnessed its inexhaustless sources of wealth, Dr. Sutherland loves to expatiate on its marvelous growth and the still grander development that awaits its future. The Doctor was a candidate for the Senate in 1880, for the Fifth Senatorial District. His grandfather on his mother's side was a successful lawyer and also a soldier, having served through the war of 1812. Dr. Sutherland was married to Miss Belle H. Grimes, at Colorado Springs, in 1872. The Doctor enjoys a good practice in Pueblo, and is worthily considered a representative man.

A. J. Dean

Is one of those modest, unassuming men who objects to seeing his name in public print. He is one of the people's public representatives from Lake county, and is a Democrat in principle. He was born in the State of Mississippi in 1845; is a married man, and follows mining for a livelihood. As a legislator he has done some good service for his constituents, being a man of good common sense and decided convictions on all questions coming before the honorable body of which he is a member.

JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT

—AND—

DISTINGUISHED MEN.

Chief Justice William E. Beck

Was elected for the exalted position of Judge of the Supreme Court, October 7, 1879; he qualified January 30, 1880, and succeeded to the office of Chief Justice January 9, 1883. Judge Beck was born in 1832, in Vanango county, Pennsylvania, andw as educated at the Pine Grove and Mont View Academy of Centre county, the same State, and finished at the Classical and Commercial High School at Lawrenceville, New Jersey. Like many other of our best men, Judge Beck was brought up on a farm, where in the solitude of the field while following the plow he formed the habits of close thought and silent reasoning, which stand him in such good stead in the responsible position which he at present holds. After quitting school he engaged in teaching for a few years and afterwards devoted himself to the study of the laws as a profession. He removed to La Salle county, Illinois, in the fall of 1856, and was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of Illinois in November, 1861. He was married to Miss Ella Hoyle, of Linneus, Linn county, Missouri, May 5, 1863. He continued in the practice of his profession at Mendota and Ottowa, Illinois, until 1871, when he removed to Colorado. Judge Beck located in the town of Boulder in 1872, where he remained in the practice of his profession until the fall of 1876. In October, 1875, he was chosen as a delegate to the Constitutional Convention, and assisted in the forming of that important document. What could be more fitting than that he who aided in its creation should be placed as its chief interpreter? He was elected Judge of the First Judicial District of the State in October, 1876, in which position he served three years. Judge Beck's twenty-five years' experience in the practice of the law, combined with a natural, fair and unprejudiced turn of mind, eminently fit him to fill the office of Chief Justice. Unbiased by politics, untrammeled by business cares and needs, he brings to his work a conscientious conviction of his duty in the high trust placed upon him; an educated mind, finished and sharpened by a quarter of a century's contact with other minds, and above all, a superb knowledge of law, justice and equity. In him the people of Colorado have one in whose hands they may safely trust the keeping of the Scales of Justice, with the assurance that they will always hang upon an equal balance.

Judge S. H. Elbert

Was born in Logan county, Ohio, in 1833. Graduated at the Ohio Wesleyan University in 1854 and soon after began the study of the law at Dayton in the same State, but emmigrated to the then West, soon after his admission to the bar. Succeeding this he successfully practiced his profession for some years in Iowa and Nebraska. In the latter State he began his political career by a successful candidacy for the upper house of the State Legislature. In 1862 he was appointed Secretary of Colorado Territory, which had been organized the previous year, by President Lincoln. Hon. John Evans being at the same time appointed Territorial Governor. Judge, or as he is most commonly called, "Governor" Elbert, was married to Miss Josephine Evans, daughter of the Governor, in 1865, Mrs. Elbert, however, lived but a short time and the Judge has never remarried. For the years succeeding his secretaryship of the Territory Judge Elbert was associated with Hon. J. Q. Charles in the practice of the law, they two proving one of the strongest firms in the Territory. He served one term in the Territorial Legislature, 1869 and 1870, and was Chairman of the Republican Central Committee of the Territory. He was appointed Governor of the Territory in 1873 but was soon thereafter superseeded because of the machination of Washington politicians. After this Judge Elbert spent a year or two abroad at various European capitals. At the admission of Colorado as a State he was nominated and elected by a large majority as Judge of the Supreme Court. The six years term fell to his lot, three of which he served as Chief Justice. He was a second time elected in 1885, and will again in turn succeed as Supreme Judge. Judge Elbert's connection with the history of Colorado, dating almost from its organization as a Territory, has been an exceedingly prominent one. He took an active part in raising and organizing the Third Colorado Regiment of Volunteers and other bodies of troops, which were kept busy with the Indians for a number of years. When he first arrived in Denver it was a village of scarcely 2,000 people, and he has watched its growth from that time until now, participating with zealous fervor in every movement for its and the State's advancement. He has not confined his attention alone to law and politics, but is the author of an able tretise on the reclamation of the arid lands of the State, and is a careful student of the science of irrigation. Judge Elbert has at various times been very favorably mentioned for the U. S. Senate. The Judge has an independent fortune and in him his friends find a large-hearted, open-handed, generous gentleman and genial companion.

Judge Joseph C. Helm

Was born in the State of Illinois, June 30, 1848, in the city of Chicago. He finished his education at the University of Iowa, through which institution he worked his own way. Judge Helm is in every sense a self-made man, having won his way to the position which he now holds by persistent and determined effort. He is a sterling Republican and is descended from an old Whig family. He holds his political convictions by right of birth as well as belief, and is looked upon as one of the best representatives of his party. He was married on September 27, 1881, to Miss Marcia Stewart, at Colorado Springs. His war record is one of which he is justly proud, having entered the 13th U. S. Infantry as a drummer boy, serving as such and as a private for three years. He afterwards enlisted as a private in the 6th Infantry, First Army Corps, in which he served for one year. He was at the siege of Vicksburg, participated in the battles of Champion Hills, Jackson, Colliersville and other engagements, and was a prisoner of war at Belle Isle for three months. Here he endured all the privations to which the rebels subjected their prisoners. He immigrated to Colorado at an early day and has been one of its most public spirited and useful citizens. He was a member of the House from El Paso county in the first General Assembly, and a member of the Senate in the Second. He resigned from the Senate in 1880 and was elected Judge of the Fourth Judicial District. Judge Helm was raised to the Supreme bench in the election of the fall of 1882 and qualified in January, 1883. The position is one which his legal attainments emminently fit him for and the honor is one which is justly due an old soldier. , He, like his associates on the bench, is a man in whom the people of the State place a great trust, and it will never be said of Judge Helm that he did not faithfully and jealously guard that trust. He has made his name an honored one and holds as his own by right the confidence and respect of all.

James A. Miller,

Clerk of the Supreme Court of Colorado, was born in Jackson, Ohio, and received a common school education, finishing with a few terms in the Ohio State University. He was married to Mary S. Powell, of Portsmouth, Ohio, March 20, 1860; they have four children, two boys and two girls, all living. Mr. Miller came west in 1860 and out on the plains in the employ of the Government in transporting supplies to the western forts. At this early day there were no railroads west of the Missouri river, and all supplies were sent by ox and mule teams. Mr. Miller followed this life for eight years, during which time he underwent hardships that few men care to endure, gaining an experience and knowledge of western life and western methods which has been of vast advantage to him in later life. He has been engaged in many enterprises in Colorado and other portions of the west at various times since quitting the plains. In all of these he has met with a fair degree of success, gained a large and extended acquaintance which is particularly useful to him in the position he now occupies as clerk of the highest court in the State. Mr. Miller's fitness for his place is attested by the fact that he has held it so long. His quiet, unassuming, yet friendly manner has gained for him the universal respect of all who know him.

Ex-Governor William Gilpin.

In the publication of a book purporting to give a partial history of Colorado, as gleaned from its pioneers and early settlers, the work would be incomplete if a full chapter at least was not devoted to the remarkable career of the distinguished gentleman whose name appears above this sketch. In offering the COMPENDIUM OF COLORADO to the public, we feel that an apology is due our readers in this instance, in having to curtail the biography of Hon. William Gilpin down to a bare condensation of the few facts we have at hand. In the regular order of all natural results, the day will come when some brilliant writer will be impelled to do justice to his varied career and give a vivid word painting of the arduous trials he has undergone, sifting out and presenting in detail to the many of the present, to the rising and to future generations his prophetic and wonderful genius. Unlike the dormant youths, who lack spirit and energy beyond that which can be gleaned from teachers, Governor Gilpin from his boyhood days conceived great and original ideas which in later years have developed into realities. Pride of ancestry filled him with ambitious desires, and when the wonderful family tree from whence he sprung shall have withered into eternity, classed with the most formidable of its branches will be inscribed the name of William Gilpin. He was born on the battlefield of Brandywine, in the State of Delaware, October 4, 1822, of Quaker parents, who traced their origin to the Cromwells, and still farther back to Richard D. Gylpin, who lived during the reign of King John, in the thirteenth century. When old enough he was sent to England and received the first three years of education there. He was afterwards sent to the University in Pennsylvania, and from there was appointed a cadet to the National Military Academy by General Jackson, and graduated from there in 1836. During the Seminole war he was commissioned Lieutenant in the Second Dragoons, and accompanied General Harney to Florida. He also served as an escort to General Jessup. After resigning his commission he located in St. Louis, in 1839, where he began to study plans to carry out the great scheme of making the circuit of the world. Whilst a cadet at West Point he studied law with his brother, Hon. H. D. Gilpin, who was afterwards Attorney-General under President Van Buren. In 1841 Governor Gilpin went to Independence, Missouri, and there engaged in the practice of law. The same year he was chosen Secretary of the General Assembly of that State, serving two years. In 1843 he had matured his long cherished plans for making the circuit of the world, and set out to explore a pass through the Rocky mountains. After months of arduous labor and suffering many privations he reached the Pacific coast, where he met most of the pioneers and adventurous characters who then traversed the great extent of country between northern California, along through Oregon, Washington Territory and British Columbia. That vast territory was then ruled by the Hudson Bay Company, and was inhabited only by the agents of that company, Indians, French Canadian Catholic missionaries, a goodly number of American trappers and hunters, and a sturdy lot of farmers who sought some of the fertile valleys of that far-off land to establish homes for themselves and posterity. On the 4th of March, 1844, a party of pioneers, to the number of 125, gathered on the banks of the Willamette river to found Portland. The site then chosen was about four miles above where the city of Portland now stands, on the opposite side of the river; and a little town called Milwaukie is all that is now known of the original Portland. At that assemblage Mr. Gilpin presided, and on him rested all the labor of establishing the town. At that meeting he drew up articles of agreement and arranged for a Territorial government for Oregon, and soon afterward appeared in Washington as the "squatter delegate from the Pacific Coast," but amidst the greatest opposition he finally succeeded in his mission. Whilst on the Pacific Coast he associated with those saintly missionaries, Archbishop Blanchet, of Oregon; Bishop Blanchet, of Nesqualy, and Father DeSmet—all of whom have since passed to their last home, where peace and happiness await those who sufferd and labored so long in the Lord's vineyard. Finding his scheme of making the circuit of the world impracticable at that time, upon the breaking out of the Mexican war, Governor Gilpin reenterred the army and was chosen Major of the First Regiment of Missouri Cavalry, and served with distinction throughout. In the spring of 1848, with 1,200 men under his command, he left Pike's Peak, where he had wintered, and made an active campaign against the hostile Indians, and subjugated them so thoroughly that peace was had for the next eighteen years. In 1851 he returned to Independence, Missouri, and whilst there lost no time or opportunity to advertise the vast resources of Colorado. In 1859 he published the "Central Gold Region," the first work of great value and interest to this country. In the year 1873 he again published a work entitled "The Mission of the North American People." It contained six charts, in some of which were shown the course of temperature and the practicability of establishing a railroad line around the world, on the fortieth parallel of latitude, and on which are located nearly all the great cities of the world. The work he published at an expense of $10,000, and whilst he has personally realized nothing from it, it has furnished solid material for those who have drawn large salaries as correspondents to the eastern press, and few indeed are the instances where any credit has been given him. The prophetic predictions of the mineral and pastoral resources of Colorado, as appearing in that work, have since been realized. In 1861 he was appointed first Governor of Colorado by President Lincoln, and his year in that position was an eventful one in the history of the Territory. Governor Gilpin was married to Mrs. Julia Pratte in St. Louis, February 15, 1874; four children have been born to them. It will be seen from the foregoing brief synopsis that Governor Gilpin's career has been so eventful that it would be an impossibility for us to do him justice in a work of this kind. He is a man of good height, with a military bearing, a quick eye, sturdy and impetuous temperament, an entertaining conversationalist and a man whose imposing and genteel bearing will always command special attention in a community. Considering the prominence of his ancestral origin, coupled with his own praiseworthy record, he possesess little of that unenviable quality of vanity and conceit usually found in men who form a distinguished member of so rare an heraldic geneological tree, and he is therefore entitled to the greater praise for his becoming modesty. He is still in the enjoyment of good health, and living quietly with his family in Denver has the satisfaction of witnessing the fulfilment of many of his early prophecies. Though taking no active part in dictating or guiding and moulding public opinion in matters of general interest, he looks on with a deep concern and notes the movements of those who have fallen into line in the local and national government of public affairs, and his opinions always combine the two essential qualities of wisdom and experience.

Edwin S. Nettleton.

The position of State Engineer is one which of necessity requires a large degree of information upon special subjects, subjects that needs years of training and study in order to properly exercise its functions. Edwin S. Nettleton, the present incumbent of that office, was born at Medina, Ohio, October 22, 1831. He was educated at Medina Academy, Oberlin College, Ohio, and was apprenticed and under private instructions with Zacharia Deane in cival and machanical engineering. The name of his tutor alone is sufficient guarantee of the thorough and careful training which he brings to his work. Add to this a quarter of a century's experience and it will be seen that few can equal and none excel Mr. Nettleton in the work over which he has charge. Mr. Nettleton is a Republican of the old school, but never so radical but that he is ready to admit the truth let it be found where it may. He has the universal respect of all classes of men. He was married to Miss Lucy F. Grosvenor at Medina, Ohio, October 17, 1861; they have two children. He came to Colorado in 1870 with the Union Colony of Greeley, and during the years 1870-1 was the engineer-in-chief, engaged in laying out the town and lands surrounding, and building the irrigating canals. He was appointed engineer of the Colorado Springs Company in 1871. During that and the following year he was employed in laying out the towns of Colorado Springs and Manitou, in surveying the surrounding country and planning and completing the canal systems of that section. In the fall of 1872 he was appointed Chief Engineer of the Central Colorado Improvement Company (now the Colorado Coal and Iron Company). He was appointed the first postmaster of South Pueblo in 1873, and held that office under Presidents Grant, Hayes and Garfield.

On the 22d of February, 1882, he resigned that office. In 1878 he was appointed Chief Engineer of the Larimer and Weld Irrigation Company, and was in charge of the construction of the canal by the same name, built by Governor B. H. Eaton. In 1880 he was appointed Engineer-in-Chief of the Northern Colorado Irrigation Canal Co., and was engaged in the construction of their canal until 1873, when he was appointed State Engineer by Governor J. B. Grant. In 1885 he was reappointed to the same position by Governor B. H. Eaton, which office he now holds in addition to being a member of the Board of Capitol Managers for the construction of the State capitol at Denver. No man in Colorado, perhaps, had more to do in a personal way with the development and advertising of the entire State than Engineer Nettleton. Especially has he been a moving power in the settlement and establishment of the towns upon the east of the range; from Greeley to Colorado Springs, from there to Pueblo, and so on, opening and preparing the way for the incoming of settlers and the building up of commonwealths, which in due time will rival their elder sisters of the east.

Hon. Horace A. W. Tabor.

In producing the COMPENDIUM OF COLORADO we have undertaken no trifling task, and we realize our inability to do the subject justice when we endeavor to give a pen picture of Hon. H. A. W. Tabor, who for the past twenty-eight years has been identified with every foremost feature in the progress of the State. The fact is, there are few men in Colorado who can look back with pride to a more honored or useful career than the gentleman who is the subject of this sketch. Looking down the vista of time we see him at the foot of the hill in ordinary circumstances, struggling along the routine of a common farmer boy's life. Without recounting his adversities, we find him to-day an honored citizen of this commonwealth, surrounded by all the comforts and desired luxuries of life, and the recipient of the honor, esteem and confidence of his fellow men. These advantages and blessings are not all the result of a streak of good luck. They are mostly the result of an unswerving ambition, an unsullied integrity, an enterprising, active mind that will overcome all obstacles and knows no such word as fail. His position is always at the front, and he is accorded the leadership in any movement in which he assumes an interest. Mr. Tabor was born in Orleans county, Vermont, November 26, 1830. The days of his youth were spent on a farm, and part of the time he received a good common school education. In 1855 he went to Kansas, took an active part in the troubles of "Bleeding Kansas," and in 1857 was chosen as a member of the Topeka Legislature. Two years later Senator Tabor came to Colorado, settling in Denver. The following spring he went to Leadville, then known as California Gulch, and followed mining until 1865. From then until 1878 he also followed merchandising and saved quite a large sum of money. In the spring of '78 he "grub-staked" August Rische and George F. Hook, who discovered the famous Little Pittsburg mine, which was the solid foundation for the fortune which Senator Tabor has since acquired. The history of that mine and its enormous output are matters of statistical importance in yearly products of the State. For fourteen years, during the wildest times in the mining camp of Leadville, Senator Tabor presided as Mayor, and by firmness and unusual tact preserved order in the rough element which then pervaded that community. In 1878 he was elected Lieutenant-Governor of the State, and served ably in that capacity for two consecutive terms. The next important position he held was that of short-term Senator, and in the legislative halls of our National Congress he showed his ability to do great service for the State. At the present time he is Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, and his management of the political affairs coming under his care have been remarkably successful. He understands how to organize and manage a campaign with keen, perceptive faculties, and the highest merits of generalship are conceded to him in that line. As to his wealth, and the general distribution of it, it is unnecessary for us to make more than a passing mention. Every resident of this State, and every visitor to it from all quarters of the globe, have expatiated on that subject in letters to their friends and to the press. Book publishers, editors, professional correspondents and sight-seers have written page after page of the magnificence and costliness of the buildings which bear Mr. Tabor's name, and which will leave his memory as endurable as the magnificent monuments he has had raised for the use and ornamentation of the Queen City of the Plains. We can safely assert that there is not a hamlet, town, city or country on the face of the civilized globe in which some mention has not been made, at some time or other, of one or of all the buildings which bear his name. The interest he has taken in erecting such beautiful structures as the Tabor Opera House and the Tabor Block, costing over a million of dollars, prove his faith and confidence in the boundless resources of Colorado. Personally, Mr. Tabor is a plain, unassuming gentleman, whom the most ordinary individual might approach without hesitancy, with the assurance that he was addressing a man who pays no attention to wealth or station, recognizing that in this land of liberty all who mean right are on a grand scale of social equality. Senator Tabor was married to Miss Elizabeth B. McCourt, March 1, 1883. "Baby Tabor," the beautiful child whose portrait adorns thousands of homes in this and other cities, has been chosen as a model of grace by the leading artists of the land, and to the fond parents she has been and will long remain, as expressed by the poet Tupper,

> "A babe in the house is a well-spring of pleasure,
> A messenger of peace and love."

Senator Tabor resides at his beautiful mansion, No. 1260 Sherman avenue. Notwithstanding his ability to live at ease, he still takes an active part in political and commercial affairs, and is of such an active temperament that it is safe to say whilst he lives he will remain foremost amongst the most public men of the State. The Senator is a man above medium height, rather heavy set, and bearing every evidence of good care in his keeping; he has a good constitution and, no doubt, is destined to yet enjoy a long and useful life.

Leonidas S. Cornell.

Among the public institutions of our country none more deservedly attract the attention of all lovers of law and order than do our public schools. It is all-important, therefore, that each commonwealth should have some man of learning and ambition at the head to represent, as it were, in a single individual the individual interests of every child in the State. Especially is this the case in our own State, where we are in reality just laying aside the swaddling clothes of self-government and endeavoring to lay broad and deep the foundations of a government for higher and more prosperous days to come. Not but what we are as far advanced in educational interests, perhaps, as we are in other interests of a public nature, but what we are doing for the cause of education at the present time is but a poor sample of what we intend to do in the near future, when our valleys and hillsides are teeming with the fruits of the husbandman, and our wants and necessities in that direction become more general. In order, however, to prepare for this good time coming, it is requisite and necessary that we should make wise laws and most thoroughly systematize the workings of our common schools, and by these and other means better prepare them for their expansion and improvements in the future. Our legislators are sufficiently wise to make the laws, but no system of a uniform course of public instruction can be complete without a head center, and in this head center in a great measure depends the success or failure of the common school system under his control. Leonidas S. Cornell, our present State Superintendent of Public Instruction, was born at Athens, Ohio, April 12, 1842 and was educated in Illinois, at Fulton Seminary and Westfield College. He was married to Miss Mary Dawson at her home in Lexington, Illinois, July 17, 1864; four children have been born to them, three of whom are now living. Mr. Cornell came to Colorado early in the seventies and has always been known as one of the States' most enterprising and progressive citizens. He early took an interest in the founding and building up of our State school system, and to-day has the proud satisfaction of knowing that to him more, perhaps, than to any other man in the State is due its present high standing. He was elected County Superintendent of schools in Boulder county in 1877, and again in 1879; was chosen to his present position on the Republican ticket in 1880, and has since been twice elected to the same position. The last time there was no opposition, which shows the high regard in which he is held by the people of the State. Faithful to the teachings of that great school master, Horace Mann, he takes into his work a true appreciation of his almost divine mission, and a strong conviction of the grave responsibilities placed upon him. His long experience, coupled with a character against which no reproach can be brought, makes him the best guardian of the corner stone of our republican institutions, the public schools. Mr. Cornell is still in the prime of life and it is to be hoped has before him yet many years of usefulness. There is a love of his work inculcated into him by his long-continued connection with public instruction, the necessary qualifications of a successful business career, and a spirit of that progress to the overthrow of old-fogyism, if necessary, which will insure to his educational work the advancement which it ought to make.

L. C. Tracy.

There are men born into the world who bring with them the happy faculty of making friends who cling to them with a steady allegiance not to be shaken by any ordinary occurrence. Such a one is L. C. Tracy, the present Deputy State Treasurer. He was born in Middlefield, Grange county, Ohio, September 17, 1855. He was educated in the common schools of his native county, and finished in the graded High School of Garrettsville, the same State. Mr. Tracy's grandfather was one of the leaders of the Whig party in Northern Ohio, and an exceedingly active man in the political field throughout his long life of nearly a century. His father was a staunch Republican, and his son is as strong in the faith as he. Mr. Tracy remarked that no male member of the Tracy family have been anything else than Republican since that party had an existence. Mr. Tracy came to Colorado for his health in 1879, and located in Leadville, where he was agent for Charles Barton, of Colorado Springs, and manager of the Chicago planing mills and machine shops until December, 1881. Since that date he has been connected with the city and county government of Lake county in various clerical capacities, and was also Deputy United States Marshal for Western Colorado for eighteen months. He was appointed to his present position by Hon. P. W. Breene on January 11th of the present year. Mr. Tracy's boyhood days were spent in Northern Ohio, where he early made the acquaintance of James A. Garfield, the martyr President, whose friendship he retained up to the day of that illustrious statesman's death. He was a member of the same lodge, A. F. & A. M., No. 246 of Ohio, as President Garfield, and treasures as his most precious remembrance the friendship which that great man had for him. Mr. Tracy was at one time tendered the position of sutler's clerk at Fort Buford, Dakota Territory, by General Hazen, but did not accept the proffered favor.

Frank A. Taylor,

Adjutant General of Colorado and the most active man in military affairs who has held that office since its creation, was appointed by Governor B. H. Eaton, February 26, 1885. He is a resident of Lake City, Colorado, with which city's growth he has been identified for a number of years. He is a charter member of the Pitkin Guards, Co. A, 2nd Infantry, C. N. G. and was elected sergeant at the formation of that company, May 14, 1879; was chosen first lieutenant May 21, 1879, and elected captain on August 24, 1882. General Taylor was born February 17, 1847, in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, and received his education in the schools of that city. In politics he is a Republican and a strong believer in the principles of that party. His appointment was a handsome compliment to the section of the State from which he came and also a just recognition of the ability of the man. His conduct of the affairs of his office have been a ringing endorsement of the justness of the Governor's choice. None of his predecessors can show as good a record of practical benefit to the State National Guard. General Taylor is a tall, fine looking gentleman, of soldierly appearance and pleasant countenance, who greets all with a word of welcome and kindness. Those who know him best appreciate him most.

C. W. Burris.

The subject of this sketch spent the first five years of his life in the State of Kentucky, after which he received an education in the grand old State of Iowa, which as a foundation enabled him to build a structure, reared in after life. When yet under twenty years of age he settled in Kansas, where, with a favorite brother, Col. John T., he fitted himself for the practice of law, when he entered the profession for a time and the firm was known under the name of Burris & Burris. In 1871 he removed to Aberline, Kansas, residing there until 1875. During this time he filled the position of County Judge for two years, attended several State Conventions of the Republican party and was widely known throughout the State. In 1875 he settled in Silverton, Colorado. In 1876 he was elected District Attorney of the Fourth Judicial District and was at the end of his term nominated and re-elected to the same position, serving until the spring of 1881, when he resigned and received the appointment of Judge of the Seventh Judicial District. The fall of the same year he was elected for the unexpired term in said District. From the above it will be seen that Judge Burris has been in office almost continuously from 1876 till 1883. In 1884 he settled in his present home, Grand Junction, where he enjoys a lucrative practice. During his residence in Colorado Judge Burris has taken an active part in politics and was a strong worker in the fall campaign of 1886.

Jeremiah Mahoney,

Of Leadville, Private Secretary to Governor Adams, was born on the 1st of June, 1853, in Ontenagan county, Michigan. When six years old his parents moved to Houghton county, Michigan, in the public schools of which he was educated and prepared to enter the State University. Mr. Mahony springs from a Democratic family, his father having zealously worked for the election of Lewis Cass to the Presidency—Mr. Cass being the only citizen of Michigan who has ever been honored with a nomination for that exalted position. On the 7th of January, 1884, Mr. Mahoney was united in marriage to

Miss Elizabeth Dobson Fisher in the city of Memphis, Tenn. Miss Fisher's father was one of the most substantial business men of that city. Mr. Mahoney is the happy father of a fourteen-month-old girl—Claire Fisher Mahoney. Only one feature is wanting to complete Mr. Mahoney's happiness, and that is the positive assurance that some day he may realize the fact that Mahoney & Son will figure extensively in the commercial world. Mr. Mahoney left Marquette county, Michigan, in 1874, for Colorado. Previous to his coming he had been engaged for some time on a newspaper edited and owned by the present Governor of Alaska, the Hon. A. P. Suineford, and settled near the village of Sunshine, in Boulder County, and embarked at once in the pursuit of mining, in which he has been engaged evar since. Attracted by the reported discoveries of mineral in San Juan, he emigrated to that section early in 1876, enduring the hardships incident to the early pioneers, and soon became recognized as a zealous as well as an intelligent miner, and a trustworthy and deserving citizen. In the fall of 1878 Mr. Mahoney went to Leadville where he has since resided and where he is interested in many good mining claims. Mr. Mahoney has taken an active interest in politics and has been honored by his party with positions implying the greatest confidence. In 1880 he was chosen Secretary of the Democratic State Central Committee, and acted in that capacity for two years, giving the most absolute satisfaction to his party. He has frequently conducted campaigns in Lake county and never suffered defeat, and to his credit, victory never came to him through the channels of fraud, corruption or intimidation. At the late Democratic State Convention he was unanimously chosen for Secretary of State, and made the campaign of that portion of the State, which time permitted him to visit, with Rev. Myron W. Reed, candidate for Congress, and the Hon. T. M. Patterson. His canvass was characterized by an address, manner and courtesy indicating a high sense of honor and a true conception of what an honorable opponent deserves and should always receive, and although defeated, like all his colleagues on the ticket, excepting the candidate for Governor, the result has no unpleasant memories or bitter recollections for him; nor has it shaken in the least his sublime confidence in the ultimate triumph of his party in the State. Mr. Mahoney is interested with Senator T. B. Ryan, in cattle, in Garfield county, and with an eye always open to business. We may safely predict that he will yet roll in wealth, and certainly there are few whom we believe could make better use of it.

James F. Gardner,

Of Frankstown, this State, was born in Attica, Wyoming county, New York, November 2, 1834, and was educated in the common school of that town. Mr. Gardner in former times was a Democrat, but latterly he has acted with the Republican party. He was married in 1867 to Miss Helen I. Nox, in this State; they have four children. Mr Gardner came to Denver, May 14, 1859, and has lived in this State ever since, and at one time was in the Third Colorado Volunteers. He has held the positions of County Clerk and of County Treasurer; was in the Territorial Legislatures of 1866 and 1872; served as State Senator in the sessions of 1876 and 1880. In every community in which he has lived he has proven a prominent and useful member, capable, honest and faithful in serving the public.

Richard Harvey.

Mr. Harvey, of Central City, was born in Cornwall, England, July 9, 1826. He had a little schooling in the land of his birth, but otherwise is self-educated. The first vote he cast was for Zachariah Taylor for President. In 1856 he voted for John C. Fremont, and has been a Republican ever since. On September 30, 1882, he was married to Miss Rebecca H. McAllister, in Illinois. The honored couple have five children living, the eldest daughter being married. Mr. Harvey's father was a miner. He has one brother a postmaster in Council Hill, JoDaviess county, Illinois, and another brother in San Francisco, California—both stalwart Republicans. Mr. Harvey came to Colorado and located in Central City, October 1866, and lived and voted in the Third ward of said city ever since, taking considerable interest in the politics of said city, county and State. In 1872 he was elected Alderman of said city and in November, 1878, was elected to represent, with two others, the said county in the Second Assembly of the State. On August 9, 1879, he was appointed Register of the U. S. land office in Central City by President Hayes; re-appointed January 21, 1884, by President Arthur, and at present is holding said office.

Julius H. Clark

Was born in Bridgeport, Connecticut, October 30, 1853, and was educated at Stafford in the same State. His father served during the civil war and was killed at Ashland, Virginia, March 15, 1865. Mr. Clark came to Colorado and settled in Trinidad in October, 1873, his first occupation being that of clerk for Messrs. Davis & Sherman. Three years later he engaged in the lumber business. In 1876 he was elected County Clerk and Treasurer, and was re-elected for each of the four succeeding years. He was elected to the Legislature in 1877, by 300 majority, and was the first Republican ever elected from that county. President Hayes appointed him postmaster at Trinidad in 1880, when he served four years. Ever since he has been engaged in the book and stationery business. Mr. Clark was married to Miss Annie E. Jordan on January 8th of this year, and being a man of a kindly disposition he looks forward, with joyous anticipation, to the time when he can delight his little ones by dandling them on his knee. We trust he will not be disappointed.

Willard B. Felton

Is a descendant of Nathaniel Felton, who came to America from England in 1633. He was born at Prescott, Massachusetts, November 26, 1837, and received a common school education at Northampton, Massachusetts. Mr. Felton came to Colorado in the spring of 1862 and mined in Lake county from 1862 to 1870, and then resided in Saguache county from 1870 to December 1880. Politically he has always been a Republican and has filled many offices of trust and honor. He represented Lake county in the first State Constitutional Convention of 1864, and was enrolling clerk of the Territorial Council of 1864-5. In 1868 he was elected County Superintendent of Schools of Lake county, and the same year was appointed County Judge of same county. He went to Saguache county in 1870 and in 1871 was Superintendent of Schools of that county. In 1872 he was elected County Assessor, and was County Judge of Saguache county from 1873 to 1881, and was then elected to another term of three years, but resigned before the term commenced. He was Clerk of the District Court for Saguache county during the year 1880, and he represented Saguache county in the Constitutional Convention of 1875, which framed our State Constitution. He was Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives during the first and second sessions of the State Legislature. In February, 1879, Governor F. W. Pitkin appointed him one of the Commissioners of the State Penitentiary, which position he held till he was appointed Warden of the same institution in December, 1880, serving as warden till March 20, 1883. He was clerk of the District Court of Fremont county from April 1, 1884, to July 1, 1885. Mr. Felton published the Saguache Chronicle from April 1, 1876, to January 1, 1880. He is at present publishing the Canon City Record, of which he has been proprietor since April 1, 1883, and is quite extensively engaged in fruit raising. He is president of the Fremont County Horticultural Society. He married Miss Tillie Hemmerle, July 30, 1885. He has a son and daughter by a previous marriage. It will be seen from the forgoing that Mr. Felton's ability has placed him in many honorable positions, all of which he has filled creditably to himself and for the benefit of those who placed him in trust.

Sylvester Nichols,

The present Secretary of the Senate is a short, squarely built man with light complexion and hair, active, wiry frame and clear ringing voice which of course is a great advantage to him when relieving the reading secretary as he occasionally does. Mr. Nichols was County Clerk and Recorder of Gilpin county from 1877 to 1882; Secretary of Republican State Central Committee, 1882 to 1884; Dispersing Officer U. S. court house and post-office, and Melter for the Denver Mint to 1885, his commission for the latter office expiring March 4, 1885; Private Secretary for Senator Teller and Clerk U. S. Senate Committee on Mines and Mining 1885–6, and was elected to the position which he now holds at the beginning of the Session. His fitness for this position is demonstrated by the satisfaction with which his work is received by the members. He is a jolly companionable fellow and never without friends. He keenly appreciates a joke and on occasion can tell a good story himself. He was born in Athens, Greene county, New York, July 28, 1852 and was educated at Fairfield Seminary, Herkimer county, New York. He was married October 16, 1878, to Miss Nelly Marshall, of Denver, Colorado, in this city. Mr. Nichols is a wheel-horse Republican and it is a safe predition that he will never sail under any other colors. His partisanship is however tempered with a sound judgment and good sense which makes it reasonable and not intolerate.

Geo. M. Huskins.

It requires no small amount of courage in a young man to strike out from the older Eastern States, leaving behind all the comforts and conveniences of civilization, and plunge into an unknown West, there to carve out for himself wealth, and fame maybe. Once upon this western field of life's battle, his dormant powers are brought out and his slower eastern brother is left far behind. Geo. M. Huskins, the subject of this sketch was born in Pennsylvania in 1857, where he remained until a young man. Impatient at the restrictions placed upon him by slow methods of the East, and eager to enter the battle of life in earnest, he came to Colorado in 1878, bringing with him his wife, whose maiden name was Miss Mattie A. Sharp, to whom he was married at Coatesville, Pennsylvania, May 14, 1878. Locating first at Canon City, then the advance station on the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad. From there he successively lived at Salida, Gunnison, Montrose and Grand Junction, which were each in succession the advance station of the road. Following the division of the Ute reservation into counties, he was chosen the first treasurer of Montrose county in 1883 and was afterwards deputy county clerk of Mesa county for three and a half years. On the 11th of January of the present year he was appointed Deputy State Auditor by Hon. D. P. Kingsley. An expert book-keeper and a long acquaintance with county records, make him, perhaps the best who could possibly have been chosen for that position. The friends he has already made added to the neat and correct appearance of his books show the fitness of his choice. Mr. Huskins is a sterling Republican and his fealty to his party can never be impeached. He is with it first, last and all the time.

Wm. D. Pierce

Was born April 1, 1859, in South Charleston, Clark county, Ohio and was educated in the common schools of his native town, afterwards spent a year at the National Normal School, at Lebanon, Ohio. and one year at the Normal School of Indiana, at Valparaiso. His people are quakers and were citizens of Chester county, Pennsylvania. He came to Colorado in March, 1880; and was married to Miss Lizzie Janney, of Denver, Colorado, August 23, 1881. They have one child, a boy. He served the State in various clerical capacities during his first year in Colorado and on February 12, 1881, was appointed Deputy Auditor by Joseph A. Davis; was reappointed under John C. Abbott in 1883 and by Hiram A. Spruance in 1885. At the expiration of his last term he was offered and accepted a position in the Supreme Court of the State. In our journey through life we sometimes run across a young man who in business, social and political circles, has fairly distanced competitors, endowed with greater advantages perhaps, but still lacking some qualifications possessed by the young man, who so soon outstrips in the race. That qualification may be embraced in the words "an honest ambition;" without it life loses half its charm and wealth its attendant pleasures. The young man who is the subject of the sketch is endowed with ambition, coupled with industry, integrity and good business sagacity. To this he adds a happy genial nature, full of life and fun and a vast capability for making and retaining friends. We predict for him a bright future.

William B. Felker.

This work contains descriptions and biographies of many of the most eminent men of the State, but we doubt if there is another mentioned therein who has a more commanding presence and a more pleasing and imposing address than Mr. Felker. Though well advanced in years, he is hale and hearty, and walks, talks and feels as if still enjoying the prime of life. Mr. Felker was born in New York, February 9, 1837, and therefore has just turned his fiftieth year. In his native State he received a full academic course of instruction, after which he was accorded a full legal course of training, and was admitted to the bar in 1860. During the same year he was married to Miss S. J. Sprague, in Wisconsin; one child has been the result of their union. Since Mr. Felker was admitted to the bar he has confined himself strictly to his profession, and bears the reputation of ranking amongst the foremost practitioners. He is a studious reader, a profound thinker and an earnest and logical talker. All of his actions through life have been marked by his judicious combination of wisdom and justice, and therefore he always enjoyed the confidence and respect of his fellow men. With such qualities, it could not be expected that his practice would be otherwise than lucrative. As an additional mark of the magnetism of his address and of his intellectual ability, he has been frequently employed as speaker in Presidential campaigns, when the most eloquent, logical and influential speakers are required to advance the interests of their party. He has always been an unswering Republican, and whilst persistently refusing to be placed on the role of honors and emoluments of that party, preferring to continue n the practice of law, he nevertheless works faithfully and effectively for its interests during all political campaigns. Mr. Felker came to Colorado in 1882, and did some mining for the three years following. At the present time he is Railroad Commissioner for the State—a position which his knowledge and legal training eminently fits him for, and as he is the personification of integrity, those who have business with him realize that he is strictly honest and straightforward in all his transactions.

Charles Spalding Thomas.

Mr. Thomas, of the legal firm of Patterson & Thomas, was born in Darien, Georgia, Dec. 6, 1849, and received his education in that State, remaining there until the close of the civil war. Afterwards he resided for a time in both Connecticut and Michigan. Coming to Colorado in 1871, he pursued the practice of his profession in Denver until 1879, when he removed to Leadville, remaining there for the next five years. Returning to Denver again, he and Mr. Patterson severed their connection with their other partners and began business on the basis of their old partnership, as conducted in 1873. Mr. Thomas served as City Attorney in Denver from 1875 till 1877. At the present time he is a member of the National Democratic Committee for this State. Mr. Thomas' qualifications as an attorney are well-known as ranking him with the best in the State. He is quick to see into the technicalities of every case. A profound thinker, logical and forcible in argument, makes him one of the most successful lawyers practicing at the bar. He has always been a Democrat of the firmest type, and well capable of leading in political matters; always retaining the respect of his political opponents. He was married to Miss Emma Fletcher, at Kalamazoo, Michigan, December 29, 1873; four children have blessed their union.

Nathan S. Hurd,

Denver, Colorado, was born at Middlesbury, Vermont, November 15, 1830, and was educated at Troy Conference Academy, West Poultney, Vermont. He is a Republican from away back. In Denver, 1869, he was married to Maggie, eldest daughter of the Pioneer Samuel T. Hawkins. They have four children, two boys and two girls. His forefathers were among the first settlers in Vermont. Mr. Hurd removed from Vermont to Illinois in 1856. He came from Morrison, Whiteside county, in 1860, and settled on Spanish Bar, Clear Creek county, and was associated with the Badger State

Mining & Milling Company. He erected a twelve-stamp mill at the mouth of Trail Run, which was one of the first mills operated in Clear Creek county, and he mined the Kelley, Donaldson and Coyote mines. Next he moved the mill to Mosquito, Park county, in 1861. It was the first mill in that gulch. He assisted and laid out the District of Mosquito, built the wagon road from where London Junction now is to the mines, and in connection with Dr. Pollok and Jim Cotton located Pollok District, at the head of Blue River, and prospected there for one season. Next he was engrossing clerk of the House of Representatives in 1865, and then left Park county in 1866 and prospected from the Chug-Water, above Cheyenne, as far north as the present National Park. The same party also prospected in the Black Hills two years before General Custer made his report to the Government. They saw no indications that white men had been there before, and found rich diggings; but could not work them on account of the Indians. They remained in Wyoming and Montana two years and was most of that time in the hostile Sioux nation, which at that time was making the war path red. Mr. Hurd was severely wounded by an arrow in a fight at the Badlands, Wyoming. He returned to Colorado in 1868 and went to Georgetown in 1869, and was one of the first to discover and successfully work the rich float ore on Leavenworth mountain. Among others, he opened up the Dives-Pelican mine and, owing to the fierce litigation and the unsettled condition of mining laws at that time, had to work the mine with a standing army. There were several men wounded and Mr. Synder killed. Mr. Hurd remained in Georgetown until 1878, and then came to Denver and stayed two years. Afterwards he was in Leadville two years, and from there went to Bonanza, Saguache county, with Col. W. P. Linn and opened the Rawley mine, and after expending $30,000 on the mine, the death of Mr. Linn made it necessary to close the same. Mr. Hurd returned to Park county in 1885 in charge of the Great West mine, and is now mining in Lake, Park and Clear Creek counties Mr. Hurd was appointed to the position which he now occupies as Deputy Commissioner of Insurance, on the 11th of January, 1887. This appointment by Hon. D. P. Kingsley is complimentary to the latter's judgment as well as to the people of the State.

J. E. Martinez.

Mr. J. E. Martinez, from Cucharas, Colorado, was born in San Luis, this State, March 5, 1859, and was educated in a private school in the Mexican tongue, and obtained a good knowledge of the English language by his own study. On the 5th of February, 1876, he was married to Maria Celestina Abeyta; two children were born to them, and it is a singular coincidence that both died when three months and eighteen days old. The parents of Mr. Martinez are both living at San Luis. Mr. Martinez is a Republican; and being a supporter of that ticket, he was chosen as Deputy Sheriff for four years. He is a devout Catholic. In worldly matters he is pretty well fixed, being a stock raiser and having interests in mines. He has three 160-acre ranches in the above-named county, from all of which he is realizing a handsome income.

James W. Bucklin

Was born on a farm in Kansas county, Illinois, November 13, 1856, and was educated in the common schools at Wheaton, Illinois, finishing his professional studies at Ann Arbor, Michigan. Mr. Bucklin was married to Miss Margie Champion, at Denver, Colorado, April 2, 1884. Mr. Bucklin's married life was a sad one; on the 25th of March, 1885, his wife died, immediately after giving birth to twins, both of whom followed their mother in the month of June, leaving Mr. Bucklin a grief-stricken man. His wife's funeral was attended by the Colorado Legislature, of which Mr. Bucklin was at the time of her death a member. Mr. Bucklin is of New England parentage, where for generations his family have lived. He first came to Colorado in 1874 but soon returned East. He again made his way to Denver in 1877, where he established himself in the practice of the law, remaining until the following year when he penetrated to the new Gunnison county and put out his shingle. Remaining here until the spring of 1882 he pushed in further West to the growing town of Grand Junction, where he has since resided, enjoying a large and lucrative practice in his profession, being associated therein with L. A. Staley, and Ben Safely. Mr. Bucklin was a Representative in the Fifth General Assembly of Colorado where he numbered as his constituency the counties of Pitkin, Gunnison, Montrose, Delta and Mesa. While a member he secured an appropriation for Construction of the State Bridge at Grand Junction, spanning the Grand River. Mr. Bucklin was one of the original members of the Town Company which platted, laid out and organized the Town of Grand Junction in 1881 and 1882. Was also actively interested in the creation of Mesa county and in its early efforts to secure public schools and churches. He was also largely instrumental in securing the location of the National Indian School at that point. In the Legislature he was Chairman of Committee of "Finance, Ways and Means," and in that capacity made himself a power in the House. Mr. Bucklin's reputation at home and abroad is an enviable one.

Rev. Thomas A. Uzzell.

The chaplain of the House, Rev. Thomas A. Uzzell, was born at Lebanon, St. Clair county, Illinois, March 12, 1848. He was educated at Asbury University, Greencastle, Putnam county, Indiana. He took a regular classical course for seven years, and worked his way through college. His father was a Democrat, but early in life Mr. Uzzell became attached to Republican principles, and has remained steadfast in them ever since. He was married to Henrietta Vincent, of Leadville, December, 1879, and they have four children. Mr. Uzzell is one of the most popular preachers in the Methodist church. He was transferred from the Southeast, Indiana, conference to the Colorado conference in August, 1877, and was stationed at Fairplay. He was the first preacher in Leadville, and remained there from 1878 until 1881. He organized and built the Methodist church there. He was one year in Pueblo, one year in North Denver, and two years in Georgetown. For the last two years he has been pastor of the People's Tabernacle, Denver, and the zealous work he has done and is still doing to redeem the fallen, is well known. He is an earnest worker in the cause to which his heart is solely given, and many there are who bless him for his timely warning, advice and substantial assistance.

William R. Bartlett,

At the present time a resident of Breckenridge, Colorado, was born March 20, 1843, in Athens county, Ohio. Mr. Bartlett was successively a student at Antiach College, Yellow Springs, Ohio; Wittenburg College, Springfield, Ohio, and of the Law Department, of Columbia College, Washington, D. C. In politics Mr. Bartlett is a staunch Republican and is always an active participant in all compaigns. He practiced law in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, one year; in Kansas City, two years, and in Colorado thirteen years. Emigrating to Colorado in 1874 he has been an interested participant in every interest for the advancement of the Territory and State since that time. Mr. Bartlett was a private soldier in the war of the rebellion for three years and three months, having enlisted in the 6th Ohio Volunteer Infantry; was for six years an employee in the U. S. Treasury Department at Washington, and member of the General Assembly of Colorado from Summit county, in the years 1879 and 1880.

Hon. Charles P. Evans,

Republican Representative from Jefferson county, is a lumber dealer at Evergreen. Mr. Evans is thirty-two years of age, and was born in Mehoopany, Wyoming county, Pennsylvania. The early years of his life were spent upon a farm. At the age of seventeen he began teaching school, and by careful management and hard work acquired a good education and a fair living at the same time. Finally he became sufficiently self-taught to enter the Keystone Academy, and there graduated. In April of 1878 he came to Colorado and located in Jefferson county, and for three years did clerical work. The opportunity of entering business presenting itself, he engaged in lumbering, and the result of five years in this branch of trade is manifest in the thriving business he has built up for himself at Evergreen. Mr. Evans was a member of the Legislature of 1885, and both that and the last term he has served with marked credit to himself and to his constituents.

Edward J. Brooks,

Private Secretary to Lieutenant-Governor Meldrum and Acting Reading Secretary of the Senate, was born in Detroit, Michigan, October 13, 1830, and was educated in private schools, finishing at the Detroit Academy. He cast his first vote with the old Whig party, but at the beginning of the war fell into line with the "Young Giant" and has ever since been a staunch Republican. Col. Brooks was married to Miss Belle Deane at Fayetteville, Arkansas, April 22, 1857; they have seven children, three sons and four daughters. The Colonel indicated in furnishing the matter for the sketch that he was descended from a race of strong, well-made men, who did not lack in intellectual powers; he is himself a fine specimen of strong manhood, tall, straight as an arrow and with quick, comprehensive powers of mind and speech. The Colonel came to Denver in September, 1878, and in the spring of 1883 was elected as an Alderman from the Eighth ward; succeeding himself for three consecutive terms. He was President of the Board and Acting Mayor of the city a portion of the time. Away back in 1844 Colonel Brooks was a Page in the U. S. Senate, in which position he remained for two years. At the breaking out of the war with Mexico in 1846 Colonel Brooks enlisted in the First New York Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close, and at the breaking out of the rebellion went into the field and active service as Colonel of the Fourth Arkansas U. S. Infantry, in which command he remained during the entire war. Colonel Brooks is one of the few remaining veterans of the Mexican war, who still retain their prestine vigor, activity of mind and body. We regret that space does not allow us to give a detailed history of his life, because it would be exceedingly interesting and entertaining. But honor to whom honor is due. Colonel Brooks as a gentleman and soldier is deserving of and has the highest respect of all classes of men.

Charles T. Linton.

Mr. Charles T. Linton, of Denver, is a native of Northampton, England. He served as Sergeant-at-Arms for the House in the Sixth General Assembly, and was distinguished for his uniform courtesy to all the members and also to visitors. Mr. Linton is a pioneer of this State, coming here in 1869, settling down to his trade, shoemaking, making many friends and gaining and aspiring to other positions. He was appointed in the mail service in 1878 as local mail agent. In 1880 he was appointed Under-Sheriff under Sheriff Spangler, of Arapahoe county, and at the same time was appointed as detective under Pinkerton. During the time he served as Under-Sheriff, he made many important arrests and displayed the much-required qualities of wisdom, caution and courage. One notable event was that of arresting a party and recovering $15,000—the particulars of which received wide-spread publicity at the time. After his connection with the sheriff he ran the Brunswick Hotel for a long time. Politically he has always been a Republican. Mr. Linton's father was member of the City Council for four years, and for two years was coroner. Mr. Linton was married to Miss Annie E. Tibbetts, of Denver, in 1873; they have two boys. Mr. Linton is a young and vigorous man and is destined to be of valuable service to the community in whatever capacity he may be called upon to act. His promptness in an emergency and abilty to make himself master of the situation are proverbial.

Milton R. Moore.

Mr. Milton R. Moore, the present Clerk of the House, was born in Madison county, Indiana, September 27, 1846, and attended the common schools of Indiana and Kansas, completing his education at the Lincoln College, Topeka, Kansas. Mr. Moore was married to Miss Annie J. Perkins, at Tecumseh, Kansas, near Topeka; he is the happy father of five children. Though born and raised in North Carolina, from boyhood his father was an Abolitionist, and for thirty years before the breaking out of the war he was a station agent on the underground railroad. He was a soldier in the Union army and died in the service of his country. Mr. Moore was one of the early settlers of the San Juan country, and spent five years in the newspaper business at different points in that section of the State. For the last seven years he has been a resident of Salida, where he was engaged in the publishing business until three years ago. He has held the position of clerkship several times in Kansas, and held the same position during the First, Second, Third and Sixth General Assemblies. He is an accomplished gentleman, and being naturally obliging is sure to not only make, but retain friends. In politics he is Republican. At the age of sixteen he enlisted in the Ninth Kansas Cavalry, and in October, 1864, was severely wounded in an engagement sixty miles south of Little Rock, Arkansas, receiving a minnie ball through the right lung, causing paralysis of the right arm.

James Fitzgerald.

In interviewing prominent men we occasionally run across the wild Irish lad who furnishes a pleasant theme for song and story. In the above-named gentleman we have just such a character. Mr. Fitzgerald was born in Ireland in 1844. His ancestry belonged to the family of Lord Edward Fitzgerald, who died in prison because of his Republican sentiments. Young James, like other wild boys, unfortunately imbued with romantic and will-o'-the-wisp ideas, ran away from home when but twelve years of age, and since that time has supported and educated himself. When a boy he served his time as a stone-cutter for the Brighton Stone Company, on the Hudson river, Ulster county, New York. After finishing his trade he went to New York city in 1875, and from there to Philadelphia, where he remained until 1878 as foreman of a large stone-yard for Morriss Bros. In 1868 he was a member of the New York Home Guards. Mr. Fitzgerald came to Colorado in 1878, and located first in Rosita. Since then he has been mining in various parts of the State. Silver Cliff is his present home. In 1872 he married Mary Keegan, in Ulster county, New York. As yet he has not commenced to enumerate his progeny; but asserts that whilst there is life there is hope. In the Senate of this year he is acting as Sergeant-at-Arms, and manages the many duties with skill.

Stanley Stokes.

Mr. Stanley Stokes, who occupies the important position of Assistant Clerk of the House, was born in Montezuma, New York, and received a public school education at Elkhom, Wisconsin. He is a Republican in politics. He is still a single man, but as he is in no way singular or odd in his habits, it is safe to say that he will not long remain in that lonely and desolate state, as he is gifted not only with good looks, but a happy disposition. He came to Colorado in 1879, and served fifteen months as Agency Clerk for the Uncompaghre Utes, on their present reservation in Utah. He has also had some newspaper experience, having been the mining reporter for the Rocky Mountain News three seasons. He held the position of Assistant Clerk of the House for three consecutive terms. Mr. Stokes resides at Louisville, Colorado, and is highly esteemed by the people of that locality.

Clifford C. Parks.

Mr. Clifford C. Parks was born April 18, 1860, at Neponset, Bureau county, Illinois, and was educated at the common schools of that State. Though boasting Republican ideas he is a single man. Mr. Parks sprung from an Abolition family, who were compelled to leave Virginia in 1854 on account of entertaining those sentiments. In 1879 Mr. Parks came to Colorado, locating in Leadville. The following year he pushed on to Gunnison, where he has since resided. He has taken an active part in politics since he has been of age, attending every county convention. In 1884 and in 1886 he was elected delegate to the Republican State conventions, and was elected Assistant Secretary of the Senate during the sessions of the General Assembly in 1885 and 1887—the last time being elected without opposition.

Charles D. Bradley.

Of Canon City, Colorado, was born in Albany county, New York, February 11, 1839, and was educated in the county and city schools of the same county and State. His father was a Democrat, but he is a Republican. Mr. Bradley comes from the oldest families in America, both from his paternal and maternal side. In 1872 he was married to Miss Mary H. Rush, of St. Louis, Missouri; they have one child. Mr. Bradley came to Colorado in 1867. In 1875 he was appointed United States Attorney for Colorado by President Grant, which office he held until the State was admitted into the Union. In March, 1881, he was appointed Judge of the Sixth Judicial District of this State. In November of the same year he was re-elected to the same office, and in November, 1884, he was elected member of the General Assembly for the county of Fremont. Since that time he has been engaged in the practice of law at Canon City, where he is regarded with the greatest esteem, both for his undisputed ability and his excellent social qualities.

Stanley Wood.

The political and business history of Colorado, heretofore have monoplized the best efforts of our popular local writers. The literary, art and social history of the State has almost been ignored, yet in the latter elements a great factor is combined that has quietly but steadily worked in harmony in opening to the world a positive and tangible knowledge of the beauty of our scenery, the boundless resources we possess and the salubrity of our climate. These combinations have drawn to us thousands of useful citizens who have little care or ambition to benefit themselves politically. In the world of letters and art, Colorado has furnished themes that have developed the genius of the greatest minds extant. It remains now for some brilliant writer to scan over the pages written by scientists, poets, humorists and travelers, and cull from them the choicest gems. In having this done we can present to the world a work that for brain and brilliancy cannot be equalled. Here we have the resources and beauties that prove a stimulus to gifted minds, and it behooves to preserve the results of their observations, studies and inspired poesy and prose. Foremost amongst our literary lights, who is destined to figure in the literary history of our State, is Stanley Wood, who was born in Perue, Huron county, Ohio, in 1850. He was educated in Oberlin College, and graduated in a classical course in 1875. Mr. Wood was married to Miss Nora Fowler, October 23, 1883, at Upper Sandusky, Ohio; one daughter has been born to them. Mr. Wood's father, E. R. Wood, was a prominent clergyman in Ohio, and his mother, Mrs. N. L. Wood, was a lady of rare literary ability, being a well-known writer of pleasing and popular prose and verse. It will be seen from this that Mr. Wood comes honestly by his rare literary attainments.

In the fall of 1875, soon after graduating, he was employed on the city department of the New York Tribune, which position he remained in one year, leaving that to accept a position on the city department of the New York World. Whilst there, in conjunction with Mr. G. T. Lanagan, they wrote the catching verses, "The World Ballads," which became so popular at that time. He was also employed for special descriptive work on The World until 1879, when he came to Colorado as a correspondent for the same influential journal. The scenic grandeur of the State and the climate just suited Mr. Wood, and he concluded to remain here permanently, and assumed the city editorship of the Colorado Springs Gazette. Resigning that position in the fall of 1881, he next brought out the opera of "Brittle Silver," a brilliant conception of his own, especially designed for Colorado,—the music of which was composed by Mr. W. F. Hunt,—and which was successfully produced at the Tabor Opera House in Denver, January 23, 1882. On the 1st of May, the same year, he took charge of the literary bureau of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad, in which position he has specially distinguished himself as a writer and brought into prominence the mineral wealth, climate and bounteousness of our resources in terse and convincing language. Besides writing up matters of special interest for the road with which he is still employed, he has contributed both prose and verse to the Century, Harper's Magazine, St. Nicholas, Wide Awake and other standard publications. Mr. Wood is also the author of the libretto of "Priscilla," an opera in three acts, which was produced at the Tabor Opera House, August 31, 1885, and proved a popular success. The music of "Pricilla" was composed by Carl Major. We have the disposition to dwell at length on the benefit which Mr. Wood's writings have been to our State, but the limited time for the production of this work precludes us from so doing. When the time comes for the creation of such a book as we have named —that of collating a history of Colorado's literary genius and art— the name of Stanley Wood will shine as resplendent in its pages as "Brittle Silver."

Henry Himber.

Mr. Henry Himber, the robust and accommodating clerk in the House, was born in Hildesheim, Germany, June 4, 1845, and received his education in the Hildesheim High School, and was there fitted for the acceptance of any and all clerical positions that it has been necessary for him to accept in after life. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party. He was married at Petersburg, Virginia, in 1865, to Miss Lucy G. A. Winfield, of

Petersburg, and is the proud and noble father of eleven children. During the civil war he enlisted in the Fifth U. S. Cavalry and served with honor and distinction. He was wounded at Winchester, September 19, 1864. He came to Denver, Colorado, in 1880, and engaged in drain and sewer laying and general contracting. He is a large, honest-looking gentleman, and it can truthfully be said that he does not deceive his looks. He is a good husband and takes special good care of his children, and therefore cannot be otherwise than a trustworthy and honorable citizen.

Celestino Garcia.

This gentleman was born December 8, 1861, in Conejos, this State, and he was educated in the public schools of Pueblo. He was married in Conejos, August 21, 1884. Mr. Garcia is a Democrat. During the present term he acted as one of the interpreters for the Mexican members of the House. He also occupied the same position in the Senate during the legislative session of 1885. He is an intelligent and obliging young gentleman and we predict for him a bright career.

Charles M. Collins,

Who served as one of the messengers of the House, belongs to Denver. He was born December 27, 1847, in Stowe, Middlesex county, Massachusetts, and was educated in the common and high schools of that State. His father was Captain of Company F, 40th Regiment, M. V. M., during the civil war, and lost his life fighting to preserve the Union. Mr. Collins lived eleven years in Bourbon county, Kansas. His occupation in this State has been in car-repairing and bridge building. Politically he is Republican. He has been an obliging messenger and has given good satisfaction in that capacity.

John Peter Deus,

Of Malachite, Colorado, was born at San Luis, March 20, 1860, and was educated in the public schools of this State. During September, 1882, he was married to Miss Chonita Cisneros, in Walsenburg; three children have been born to them. Mr. Deus is the only son of Captain C. Deus, well and favorably known. In politics he is a Republican, and on that ticket was elected Justice of the Peace. He has served as Deputy County Assessor, Deputy Sheriff and Deputy County Clerk, and was once a candidate for Assessor, but was defeated by 49 votes. In 1881 he was interpreter in the Senate, and at the present session is interpreter for Senator J. D. Montez. Mr. Deus, is a man of ability, having a good education. He taught school for seven terms.

Thomas M. Patterson.

"All men are created free and equal," reads very nice and pleasant, and may be true as far as the "creation" is concerned, but there the equality ends. All who come into this world develope different traits as they mature, and whilst many who are "born with a silver spoon" in their mouths pass through life the veriest nonentities, others again who relish wholesome porridge from their infancy, acquire a nourishment and backbone that later on "leads them on to fame and to fortune." It is of such a one as the latter we now have in consideration. Hon. Thomas M. Patterson was born in County Carlow, Ireland, November 4, 1840, and came with his parents to New York City in 1849. There he attended public school until he was fourteen years of age, when he secured a position as clerk in a business house, and remained there until his father removed to Crawfordsville, Indiana. In Crawfordsville he entered a printing office, serving two years at the "Art Preservative." Quitting that work he tried his hand at the jewelry business in his father's shop, and remained at that until the war broke out, when he enlisted in the Eleventh Indiana Infantry, being appointed Second Sergeant. Returning again to his father's shop, he continued in that jewelry establishment until 1863, when he resumed studies at Asbury University, Greencastle, and then at Wabash College, Crawfordsville, preparatory to studying law. He studied law under M. D. White and in 1867 he was admitted to practice in the Circuit and Supreme Courts of Indiana. In 1872 he came to Denver aud in 1874 he was elected City Attorney. In the spring of that same year he was nominated to represent the Territory of Colorado in Congress, receiving over 2,000 majority, and to his offorts is largely due the admission of Colorado as a State by the Forty-third Congress. He was the first member on the National Democratic Committee from this State. In 1876 he was unanimously renominated for Congress, but on account of some defect in the election Governor Routt decided against Mr. Patterson and in favor of Mr. Belford. Mr. Patterson, however, appeared before the House of Representatives of the Forty-fifth Congress to contest the seat, and after a heated contest gained his point and served that term in Congress with marked credit, having secured the passage of several important bills for the benefit of this State. In 1878 he was renominated for Congress, but this time suffered defeat in company with the rest of those on the Democratic ticket. Mr. Patterson has always been a Democrat and has been chief amongst the leaders of that party in this State, and no convention is complete without "Tom Patterson" being present to guide and direct its deliberations. As a speaker Mr. Patterson has a ready command of language and fine rhetorical ability, combined with an earnestness and force that rarely fails to make a lasting impression on those who listen to him, either at the bar or on the stump. At every public gathering, for charitable and other useful objects, Mr. Patterson's services are always enlisted and freely given. Mr. Patterson is a man of médium height, compact frame and pleasing in his address.

Francis W. Hammitt,

Of Platteville, Colorado, was born April 18, 1833, in Stark county, Ohio, and received a public school education. Later on he was sent to the Troy Academy, Troy, Iowa. From 1856 to 1876 he was a Republican; since then he has been a Prohibitionist and a Greenbacker. On the 27th of March, 1860, he was married in Davis county, Iowa, to Miss Sarah A. Duckworth. His first wife died September 2, 1878, at Platteville, this State. Mr. Hammitt was married the second time to Mrs. Louisa Shea, June 15, 1881, in Platteville; he is the father of nine children. In April, 1860, Mr. Hammitt started for Pike's Peak, but settled on his present farm near Platteville in June of the same year, and was elected President of the Platte River Claim Club, the only form of government then existing in the Platte Valley, below Denver. After the Territorial organization in 1861, he was elected Probate Judge of Weld county. In 1875 was elected one of the County Commissioners. He has been engaged in farming, stock-raising and dairying in Weld county for over twenty-six years, and is considered one of the most reliable citizens in that section. In the Sixth General Assembly, of which he is a member, his words are listened to with great respect, and his constituents have the satisfaction of knowing that he has labored honestly, earnestly and with good effect in their interests.

George N. Scamehorn,

An enterprising young business man of this city, who is destined to become connected with its growth and prosperity in a commercial way, was born October 8, 1859, at Smithfield, Ohio. Through the winter months he received his education in a common country school. Being ambitious and observant he has added considerable by study and experience since leaving school. Mr. Scamehorn is a Democrat, his father was also a Democrat. His grandfather was one of the earliest settlers in Ohio and was killed by Indians near Mingo, in the year 1802. Mr. Scamehorn came to Colorado in the year of 1881, having invested some in mines. Pleased with the climate, he resolved to make Denver his home. He is doing a good business in real estate and loans, at No. 1713 Larimer street, and those who have occasion to entrust business to his care find him thoroughly reliable. He is a studious reader, and has accumulated a valuable library. He is a single man, but being sociable and affable, as well as handsome, we predict that he will not long continue to live alone.

Joseph E. Bates.

Prominent among the men who have made Denver the rendezvous for enterprise, talent and industry may be mentioned the gentleman whose name is the brief title of this biography, Hon. Joseph E. Bates. Mayor Bates was born in Chatauqua county, New York, in May, 1837, and he received his education in Michigan schools. Coming to Colorado in June, 1860, his first occupation was that of mining and milling at Black Hawk, where he remained until 1864. During that year he removed to Denver, and has resided here ever since. The first office he held in Denver was that of Alderman in 1868. In 1872 he was elected Mayor of the city. There was no salary attached to the position at that time, but when he retired the City Council, in consideration of the time and valuable services he had devoted to the city, voted him $1,000, which he voluntarily donated to the Fireman's Relief Fund. From 1872 to 1876 he served as a member of the higher branch of the Territorial Legislature. In 1882 he was elected county commissioner, and was chosen chairman of the board. Again in 1885 he was elected Mayor by the Republican party, of which he has been a prominent member. During his present incumbency as Mayor the entire floating debt of the city, amounting to over $70,000, upon which ten per cent. interest was being expended annually, has been wholly paid off; the efficiency of the fire and police departments have been largely increased, especially that of the latter by the addition of the police patrol system. Many other improvements for the safety and good order of the city has been carried into effect. Mayor Bates makes a study of every point that can possibly be of public benefit, and thus fully realizes and anticipates every requirement. The honors belonging to the position are deservedly his; he is not a figure-head, but an active man to hold the reins of city government. In 1881 he was elected first Vice-President of the Pioneer Association, and twice since has been elected President of that body, and the third time declined the honor of a re-election. During his long official career in Denver he has held the confidence of the people by his strict integrity, uniform courtesy and honest dealing with all whom he has been brought in contact with, regardless of political affiliation.

Wolfe Londoner.

The subject of the sketch is perhaps the most widely known citizen of Denver, coming as he did to the State at an early day he has had to do with every great advance which has been made since that time. Has taken an active part in the organization and government of a number of new counties; was Treasurer of Fremont county; Commissioner of Lake county: Clerk and Recorder of Lake county at a latter date and also held the office of Clerk of the District Court of the Territory. His wide experience and travel in the West, particularly on the coast, in the mines of California, made him just the sort of a settler that would win in Colorado. After four or five years wandering on the Pacific coast he returned home at the earnest solicitation of his parents and became interested in business with his father and older brothers, but they, like thousands of others were obliged to succumb to the pressure in the panic of 1867-68. Wolfe, with his mother and remaining members of the younger portion of the family, came to St. Louis and shortly afterward he secured employment at $25 per month. On this the family subsisted. In the early spring of 1860 he left St. Louis to come to Denver in the employ of Hanauer, Dodd & Co., then engaged in freighting across the plains. Arriving in Denver he took charge of his employers store in West Denver, and that same summer was sent to Canon City to start a branch business. Here he did a thriving business, owing to the rush from California Gulch to the San Juan country. In the spring, 1861, he started in business for himself in Leadville, then known as California Gulch, where he continued for five years doing an immense business. Four years of the time he held the county offices as enumerated above. In 1865 he came to Denver and started his present business, building up a large and constantly increasing trade until now he does more than $1,000,000 a year. Having gained a fortune he is enabled to give his generous nature full play, and is almost world-wide in his reputation for hospitality and deeds of kindness. He is such a citizen as few cities have the credit of possessing, and there never comes to Denver an excursion or party of distinguished visitors but they are made to feel a hearty welcome at the hands of Wolfe Londoner. He was elected a member of the Board of Regents of the State University in last fall's election.

Nathaniel P. Hill.

Senator N. P. Hill was born Feb. 18, 1832, in Orange county, New York. Senator Hill's father was a prosperous farmer of that county, and served as a member of the New York Legislature. When but sixteen years old young Nathaniel was left in charge of his father's estates, and with a persistent energy which has since been characteristic of him in all public matters, he surmounted the difficulties that presented themselves and conducted the business until he was twenty-one years of age. His opportunities for receiving an education up to that time were indeed limited, but by close application at night and during the winter months he had sufficiently advanced himself to enter Brown University at Providence, Rhode Island, where he quickly advanced in all studies, but became particularly proficient in chemistry, having been appointed tutor in the chemical department in 1856, elected professor of chemistry in 1860, and occupying the chair until 1864. In that year he was sent to Colorado by a company of Boston and Providence capitalists to report on the Beaubien land grant, with a view to purchase, and whilst here investigated the mines and became personally interested in them, making the subject of smelting ores a careful study. After visiting several smelting centers of Europe in 1867 he succeeded in forming the Boston and Colorado Smelting Company, and erected a smelting furnace at Black Hawk. From that date until 1878, when the works were removed to Argo, the fires were never out, but enlargements and improvements in the business were a continual necessity. In 1879 Professor Hill was elected to represent the State in the United States Senate, for a six-year term, and faithfully did he perform that duty, becoming specially noted for his championship of the silver question; local and foreign correspondents alluding to him as the "leading bi-metalist of America." The postal telegraph bill was originated by him, and although defeated, its adoption at some future time will prove its need and efficiency. Land-grabbers and monopolists found a bitter opponent in the Senator. The Senator is an observant and considerate gentleman, and plainly sees the ruin that is imminent to our local, State and National government by allowing monopolists and land-grabbers full sway. In personal appearance he is above medium height, good figure, grave but kindly face, showing every evidence of earnestness, industry and integrity in his expression, and a man who will stand by his friends and pay little attention to his foes. He is a good writer, a ready and impressive talker, and an ardent worker for the interests and advancements of the Republican party. He was married in 1860 to Miss Alice Hale, of Providence, R. I.; they have three children.

Samuel Eccles Browne.

Amongst the long and useful lives of the old settlers in Colorado, whose names appear in this work, foremost among them may be classed the venerable but still robust and healthy gentleman whose name heads this sketch. General Browne was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, May 12, 1822, and received his education at Marshall College, of Mercersburg, of the same State. For three years he followed school-teaching, and then studied law in Springfield, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar in June, 1848. Several times he was honored by being elected to the Legislature of Ohio, and held other important positions. During the civil war he occupied many positions of trust. At one time he was Quartermaster of the Army of Ohio, under General McClellan; was Colonel of the Sixth Regiment of Cavalry, and at another time Captain of the Seventeenth Regiment Regular Infantry. The latter position he resigned to accept a position of Assistant Registrar of the Treasury Department under Secretary Chase, and signed the first $60,000,000 of greenback currency issued, known as the demand notes. General Browne came to Colorado May 1, 1862, as United States Attorney, when Denver was a town of but 2,500 inhabitants, mostly settled on the west side, Ferry street being the principal business centre. Those were wild and stirring times, on account of the dangers from the Indians. In the fall of 1864, in order to resist the depredations of the red devils, on the authority of the President, General Browne raised a regiment of cavalry and was appointed Colonel of the same January 14, 1865. That winter was spent on the plains, keeping open communications with the Eastern States. At the same time he held the office of Attorney General by special permission of the President. On June 7, 1847, he was first married to Miss Lemira M. Bell, of Circleville, Ohio, and after her death he was married a second time, May 15, 1855, to Miss Mary E. Skinner, of Delphos, Ohio; he has four children still living. Politically General Browne was once a Clay Whig, but of late years his affiliations have been solely with the Democratic party, of which he is justly regarded as a firm and staunch wheel-horse. He is an excellent and entertaining speaker, and no political meeting in Denver is considered of any moment without the fine presence and pleasing voice of the General is heard thereat. He is still practicing law, and his mind has lost none of that activity and shrewdness which always characterized him as a leading legal light at the bar of justice.

George Ady.

Mr. George Ady was born in Harrison county, Ohio, in the year 1842. His rudimental learning was obtained in the common schools of Iowa, and he afterwards attended West Liberty Academy, in the same State. At the time of the breaking out of the civil war he was completing a course in the Lombard University, at Galesburg, Illinois, but fired with patriotic sentiments he left the university to enlist in the army, serving until after the close of the war. In the winter of 1862 he was wounded and taken prisoner at Coffeyville, Mississippi, and was held by the Confederates until the following year, when he was exchanged, and returned to duty, battling for the preservation of the Union. At the close of the war he settled in Missouri. In 1869 he began railroading, and by strict attention to his appointed duties began rising in the grade of positions until 1880, when he came to Colorado, having received the appointment of General Ticket Agent of the Denver, South Park and Pacific Railroad. Since the purchase of that road by the Union Pacific he has been General Agent for the Passenger and Ticket departments of that company for Colorado and New Mexico, and is accorded the credit of having worked for the best interests of the road, and at the same time has been courteous and obliging to all business relations with his department. Mr. Ady is a pronounced Republican. He was married in September, 1877, to Miss Jessie A. Cooper, and is the happy and indulgent father of three children. The Grand Army of the Republic is an organization in which Mr. Ady takes special pride, and all who belong to that honorable body recognize his worth by having chosen him as the Department Commander for this department, which embraces Colorado and Wyoming. In his position with the Union Pacific he has labored industriously with excursionists and correspondents to show the advantages which this State possesses, and in that way has contributed largely to our benefit.

Agriculture in Colorado.

The remarkable advance made by Colorado within the past two years in the development of agricultural resources and the consequent accession of population and increased soil production, has been among the most noteworthy events in the progress of the State during that time. While this industry seems to have enjoyed a growing impulse for a much longer period, it was not until the past eighteen months that this progress has been so marked as to excite general notice. The astonishing results which have become the fruits of all practical and honest effort to redeem the arid lands of Colorado and render them bounteous of product by irrigation, have attracted the world's attention, and month after month witnesses an increase in the volume of immigration and the investment of capital. The extraordinary developments which have been and are being made in this direction, are convincing people from abroad, in common with people of the State, that for both residence and investment its many thousand square miles, rendered valuable by artifical water supply, create in the Rocky Mountain valleys and parks the magnets for the husbandman and the capitalist. The Eastern press has of late devoted a great deal of attention to the subject of irrigation in what heretofore was designated as the arid region, and the marvelous progress under this system has been outlined in leading periodicals in this and other countries, and caused general surprise. It was but a year or os ago that Colorado imported most of the agricultural products she consumed from Kansas, Utah and Iowa. Now the home production has largely overtaken home consumption. Where agriculture has been considered impracticable it will soon have become the second, and possibly the first industry of the State. Irrigation is the progress of conducting water from natural channels by canals and ditches to supply the diminished rainfall, which did not at first appear feasible, but which has been demonstrated to be more efficacious than the natural and uncertain rainfall of other sections. Neither Colorado, however, nor any American State evolved this idea; its origin leads back hundreds of years—it is older than history. The valleys of many of the rivers of ancient history have been irrigated from the earliest times. The Chinese claim that their lands were irrigated before the time of Noah. In Egypt, India and Italy, evidences have been found of irrigation as far back as civilization has any record. In Peru, Pizzarro found the finest system of economical irrigation that the West Hemisphere has yet seen.

For two hundred years the Spanish settlers of New Mexico have irrigated the valleys of that Territory. They have successfully grown fruits and grains, and rendered that desert region habitable. They have also established the fact that soil watered by artificial means holds its strength without other methods of fertilizing. The sediment deposited from the mountain streams supplies each year the elements required to produce crops. The soil is consequently inexhaustible, yielding as abundantly to-day as it did two hundred years ago. The Mormons of Utah have demonstrated this truth also, in their experience of thirty years in the valleys of that mountain land.

The advantages of controlling the rainfall are many and manifest. No mud to prevent early plowing and planting; no danger of drouth to curtail the harvest. In Colorado the rainfall seldom exceeds fourteen inches during the year, which amount being insufficient to secure the growth of grain, irrigation must be resorted to. By the construction of large canals, with reservoirs and laterals, the water is easily conducted from the rapidly running mountain streams and torrents out through the valleys and parks and over the lands. The main canal is taken out high enough up the stream to secure the requisite fall and convey the water out along the high lands. From this main channel laterals are taken out at convenient distances, while from these furrows are run to divert the water in any desired direction. Thus the certainty of raising a crop makes irrigation a reliable method; moisture is applied just when and where needed, and will insure a harvest generally far above the average where Nature is depended upon; in fact the mountain farmer can calculate almost to a certainty the number of bushels per acre his harvest will bring. Not only this, but it has been demonstrated that the water secured from the high mountains contains a natural fertilizer peculiar to itself, which constantly enriches the soil, rendering the ordinary fertilizer unnecessary to a great extent. The quality of grain, vegetables and fruit produced by this system of farming is acknowledged to be superior, and the average yield per acre is better than in the "rainy States."

Previous to 1870, no farming was attempted in Colorado, save immediately along the rivers in the narrow valley. Few crops were raised and the aspect of the country continued as dreary as when first traversed. In that year the Union Colony, under the patronage of Horace Greeley, settled on the Cache la Poudre, and to-day the town of Greeley is like a typical New England village—quaint, quiet and embowered in trees. Other colonies were formed, each digging its own ditches and meeting with varying success. In the last few years the irrigating facilities have been supplied for the most part by corporations who look for their profit to the sale of water. Sometimes they own the land watered, as well; immense canals, watering thousands of acres, have been constructed, and foreign capital thus invested has given big returns. The aggregate length of irrigating canals in Colorado is something like 1000 miles, and the land, according to theory, capable of being watered by these canals is some 1,500,000 acres. Investigations made lately tend to prove that 40 per cent. of the water taken from various rivers, returns again through springs, rivulets, and seepage, and this being true, increases the area covered by the same per cent. In addition to streams a vast system of reservoirs is in progress. The cost of water for a season is generally $1.50 to $2.00 per acre. As to the crops themselves, the yields are often surprisingly large. Wheat sometimes turns off fifty bushels to the acre, and is ranked as the best raised in the United States. It is particularly adapted to the making of fine flour. Potatoes average 150 bushels. Vegetables grow to a great size, but lose nothing in flavor. Grapes, strawberries, and small fruits in general, flourish. Peas, apples and peaches are successfully raised, and this is already more than an experiment. As for profits, alfala is coming steadily to the front. It seems to possess fattening qualties equal to corn, and two or three crops are produced from the same field during one season. A few figures will serve to show that more money sent out of Colorado could stay here if more attention was paid to farming and kindred industries. It is estimated that $350,000 is sent to other States annually for oats, for poultry and eggs $500,000, green fruit $600,000, dried $150,000, corn $350,000, vegetables $250,000, lard $550,000 and butter $1,000,000. With the single exception of corn, all should be raised in Colorado, and a surplus of some lines shipped out. There is still good land to be taken under the United States laws in the southern and western portions of the State, the cost being about $250 for pre-emption and necessary improvements on 160 acres. Timber claims are much cheaper. Every acre in San Luis Park, including the Government land, is practically covered by canals. And the companies guarantee as cheap water for Government land as for the land owned and sold by the canal companies.

Fifty years ago farming was conducted by musuclar power. Had the farmers of Colorado been compelled to harvest their grain with the implements of these times there would be no question of a surplus wheat. Then we harvested our grain with a hand sickle; to-day the farmer drives into the field, riding in his seat, cutting and binding his grain, fifteen acres a day. Then our steam threshing machine was a flail; we dispensed with separators and fanning mills by letting the grain fall and the wind blow out the chaff. Then our Oliver chilled plows were made of wood, coulter and share only being of iron, and one handle sufficed to control it. Nor was the absence of improved implements the only hindrance to prosperous husbandry. Every other branch of the pursuit has made a kindred advance. The direction of progress has been to lighten physical toil, but this has made a constantly increasing demand on our intellectual capacity, and the agriculture of a community or State has kept pace with this advance. The agriculture of Colorado has shared fully in the progress of the times. Science, knowledge and inventive skill have worked as great a revolution in agriculture as it has in other pursuits, and the farmer who begins his calling in this State at the present time has the advantage of the experience of thought, effort, genius and invention of those who preceded him, and begins farming under a positive system which has been perfected and demonstrated. [Those who desire further information upon this subject should address the Colorado Land & Loan Company at their rooms, Nos 10 and 11, Opera House Block, Denver, Colorado.

Cornelius J. Driscoll.

The subject of this sketch, though not a man of any pretensions, and one who has no desire to pose conspicuously before the public, has of late been an important factor in the affairs of Denver's city government—sufficient to entitle him to honorable mention in this book. Mr. C. J. Driscoll was born in County Cork, Ireland, November 1, 1844. When quite young his parents came to America, and he received his education in the common schools of Massachusetts. On the 15th of August, 1871, he was married to Mary A. Sheehan, of Denver; two children were born to them. The children both died, and on the 12th of December, 1876, Mrs. Driscoll was called from this world to join her beloved offspring. Since Alderman Driscoll's election as a member of the municipal government, he has been attentive to the duties of his office, and is to be commended for shrewdness, foresight, an unfaltering will and determination to carry out any measure for the city's good, or to oppose any bad project that may be devised. Mr. Driscoll is a ready debater, and any view he takes of a public measure receives careful consideration from his brother Aldermen. The affairs of his native land is a matter of deep moment to him, and he takes great interest in all that pertains to it. He is now serving his first term as Alderman, but so marked has his career been that we may safely predict still better public positions for him in the future.

Robert Morris.

Mr. Robert Morris was born in Ireland in July, 1839, and received his education in the same country. On the 2d of June, 1868, he was married in the city of New York to Miss Julia O'Connor; seven children have been born to them, five of whom are still living. Mr. Morris came to Denver in October, 1872. In November, 1881, he was elected Mayor of the city of Denver, and served until April, 1883. From April, 1883, until August, 1885, he was Postmaster at Denver. In each of the official positions he occupied he proved to be well qualified. As Mayor, he carefully guarded the city's interests; and as postmaster he gave the fullest satisfaction, and his removal from that position, where a competent man is required, was a matter of general public regret. Mr. Morris is a straightforward Republican, and takes an active part in local politics. He is also President of the Irish Land League and devotes much time and ability in the cause of Ireland. At the present time he is interested in the land business.

Rev. Wm. J. Howlett.

There are few Catholic dioceses where such a large number of young and talented secular divines are to be found as there are at present under the jurisdiction of Bishop Machebeuf. In the array are Fathers Malone, Carrigan, Carmody, O'Neill, Hickey, Phillips and Gibbons—all eloquent speakers; besides others who are equally zealous, though not gifted with the same flow of language. But we now refer particularly to Rev. W. J. Howlett, who was born in Monroe county, New York, March 6, 1847, and received his rudimentary education in the common schools of Michigan; then in the Bardstown College, Kentucky; four years in Paris, France, and finally one year in Wurtzburg, Bavaria. He came to Colorado in 1865, still a boy in years. After being ordained a priest he was first connected with St. Mary's Cathedral on Stout street, Denver. In April, 1879, he was sent to Central City, where he remained until August, 1886.

The people of that section had become endeared to him, and it was with deep regret they heard of his being called to take charge of the Cathedral parish in Denver. The latter parish he remained in charge of until March, of the present year; resigning at that time to take charge of his brother's children, near Brighton. Whilst Father Howlett is not a flowery orator, he is yet a good speaker; but better still, he is zealous and sincere in his work, and as a pioneer priest of Colorado, the memory of his good work amongst those of his faith entitles him to a lasting place in its history.

James M. Butcher,

Who officiates in the capacity of "State carpenter," was born in Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Canada, in 1838, and has been a naturalized citizen of the United States for seven years. He has been doing the State work for the last four years, and has fitted up and furnished the Legislative halls for two successive sessions. In politics he is a decided Republican, and a member of the "Union League Club." His business is in Denver, and is that of manufacturer of fine work in hard woods, and general contractor. He is well established in the city at No. 1626 Champa street, and is favorably known, not only in matters of business, but in a social way as well.

Hartsville F. Jones.

Alderman Jones was born in Knoxville, Tennessee, March 4, 1826, but was raised in Laurel county, Kentucky, and in a country school received his rudimentary education. At the breaking out of the Mexican war Mr. Jones volunteered in Company E, Sixteenth Kentucky Infantry, under Captain T. T. Gerard, and Colonel Tibbetts, an ex-congressman, was in command of the regiment. The regiment was appointed to old Zach Taylor's command and was sent to join his forces at Monterey, Mexico. When Mr. Jones entered the service he volunteered for five years "or during the war," but had to serve only sixteen months. During that time he was in many of the skirmishes which took place; and was in Taylor's line at Buena Vista and Scott's line at the City of Mexico. Some of the old veteran's reminiscences are indeed interesting. At the close of the Mexican war he returned to Lexington, Kentucky, and went into the hardware business. For twenty-eight years he remained with one house, and during the last ten years he was a partner in the firm. In December, 1874, he came to Denver and embarked in the liquor business, in which he is still engaged, and in which he always made a specialty of Kentucky whiskies. Though never desiring to hold any political office, in 1885 he consented to run for Alderman of the Second Ward, and in a strong Republican ward defeated his competitor by 174 majority—a Democratic gain of 374 votes. In the council he has done good service, and has had many a tilt with some members, but always remained firm in his position when feeling that he was working for the public good. Though well advanced in years, Mr. Jones is hale and hearty; tall, wiry, clear-cut features and candid, honest expression. The Alderman is a married man.

Frank H. Allison,

Representative in the Sixth General Assembly for Douglas county, was born at Cromwell, Middlesex county, Connecticut, November 31, 1846, and was educated in the common school of his district, afterwards receiving instructions at a private boarding school. On the 1st of May, 1872, he was married to Miss Isabelle M. Cornwall; they have two children. Mr. Allison is a Republican in politics. In the present session he has worked hard and faithfully in the interests of his constituents, and will return home with a record that they may well be proud of. His business is that of stock raising.

Moses Hallett.

Judge Hallett is one of the most prominent and able jurists, now holding the position of District Judge of the United States, for the District of Colorado, to the entire satisfaction of his State and country, whose able and careful decisions upon grave and important matters have become the valued property of the State, and are considered as authority wherever they are known. He was born July 16, 1834, in JoDaviss county, Illinois. Receiving an academic education, he began the study of law in the fall of 1854 in the office of E. S. Williams, of Chicago, and, in the fall of 1857, was admitted to the bar, and immediately began the practice of his profession in that city. In the spring of 1860, charmed by the gilded accounts of Pike's Peak, he came to Colorado, and for a short time, engaged in mining. It did not take long to convince him that he was better adapted to the practice of his profession than to the unearthing of mineral wealth, and in accordance with his conviction, he located in Denver and resumed the practice of law, continuing until April, 1886, when he acquired sufficient prominence in his profession to warrant his appointment as Chief Justice of the Territory of Colorado. He continued in this responsible position for about ten years, being twice re-appointed. At the expiration of this time, the Territory having taken her position as a State in the American Union, Judge Hallett was called upon to accept the more responsible position of District Judge of the United States for the District of Colorado, which position he has since held. His Judicial record is universally respected. Besides his Judicial honors he has served two sessions in the Council of the Territorial Assembly, where he rendered efficient service. In short, he has aided, very largely, not only in settling many of the disputes that have come up in the Territory and State, but he has also done a great deal towards establishing justice and dignity in the Colorado courts, without which no community can ever prosper.

Attorney-General Alvin Marsh.

Judge Marsh was elected to the position which he now holds in last fall's election. He is a descendent from good old New England stock, his ancestors having belonged to that hardy race of men who first peopled this country and from whom he inherits courage and ability. He was born and raised in Vermont, and emigrated to Illinois in the year 1854. He studied law in Waukeegan, Illinois, and was admitted to the bar in 1855. He then entered into a partnership with Benjamin F. Parks, the two gentlemen soon building up a lucrative practice at Aurora, Illinois. Judge Marsh emigrated to Omaha, and from there to Colorado, early in 1860, in company with General John F. Thayer, who was last fall a candidate for Governor on the Republican State ticket of Nebraska. Judge Marsh settled in Gilpin county where he has resided until coming to Denver. He has held in the past several important public offices, and has always given entire satisfaction. Judge Marsh has served as Mayor of Black Hawk for one term and as Mayor of Central City for two consecutive terms. He has been twice elected to the Legislature from Gilpin county, and was Speaker of the House in 1872. He was a member of the State Constitutional Convention in 1875, since which time and up to last fall he has practiced law in various counties of the State. Judge Marsh is a dignified gentleman, who is doing honor to the office which he holds. He led his ticket in the election and the confidence then displayed in him was not misplaced.

William J. Parkinson.

Character, force and intelligence will tell, no matter in what profession or business it manifests itself, and the young man who carries these charactistics with him is sure to win. There can be no midway point for such a one and only at the summit will be realized his ambition. It seems to us that those who are successful in business are as much entitled to honor as those who succeed in politics. Mr. William J. Parkinson the subject of this sketch was born in Ireland on October 7, 1850, and received his education in Canada where he remained until 1877. Upon his arrival in this country he espoused the cause of the Republican party and has held to its principles ever since. In 1877 Mr. Parkinson came to Colorado and immediately became identified with the queensware trade in which trade he has ever since remained. Some two years ago he assumed control of the business of R. Douglas & Co. in this city. The chief or parent house of R. Douglas & Co. is located in St. Joseph, Missouri, and has been in existence since 1860. This Western branch has, under the skillful management of Mr. Parkinson, grown until it now is one of the largest businesses in Denver. He is of medium height, of light complexion, fine appearance, courteous manners and a genial companion. His success therefore is only an indication of what he will do in the future.

Oliver A. Whittemore,

Of Denver, and who is the present Assistant City Clerk, is one of the pioneers of the State, having lived in different portions of it since 1860. Mr. Whittemore was born in 1828, in Worcester county, New York, and received a substantial education in the common schools of that State. Many years ago he was a promulgator of the Whig doctrines, but since then he has been an ardent Republican. In 1865 he was married to Miss Amelia R. Treadway, of Denver. Mr. Whittemore settled in Denver in March, 1860, but soon after moved to Breckenridge, or what was then known as the Blue River country, and was the first man to build a house on the site of where Breckenridge now is. The people of Summit county sent him to the first Territorial Legislature as their representative. In 1862, along with Mr. E. P. Cotton, he built the first flouring mill at Colorado City, and he also built one in Denver in 1865. Mr. Whittemore continued in the milling business until 1868. In the following year he acted as City Clerk for the city of Denver, and in 1869 and 1870 he was also Clerk of the District Court. Mr. Whittemore, though well advanced in years, is still fresh and vigorous, and bears every evidence that he is destined to live to a ripe old age. He is of a quiet, courteous and unassuming disposition, and belongs to that class of men who are best adapted to public positions.

Daniel Witter.

Mr. Daniel Witter, of Denver, is one of the honored representative men of this State. On the 13th of April, 1827, he was born in Union county, Indiana, and received an academic education at South Bend, in the same State. On the 20th of March, 1855, he was married to Miss Clara V. Matthews, at Terra Coupee, St. Joseph county, Indiana, and the respected couple have eleven children. Mr. Witter is a Republican. His father was a Whig. Among the pioneers of our State, few there are who have served it better than Mr. Daniel Witter. He was a member of the first and also of the second sessions of the Colorado State Legislatures; was Chairman of the State Republican Committee; also member of the National Republican Committee for four years, and was United States Assessor of Internal Revenue for ten years from October, 1862, till October, 1872. It will thus be seen that he has had many years of public service, and throughout has maintained the respect and highest regard of the public. He is a man above medium height, robust and healthy. Mr. Witter is an Attorney-at-law, and pays special attention to land cases and land office business. Every year he has had prepared a book called "The Settler's Guide," which has had a wide circulation abroad, and it has been the means of bringing many people to our State.

Ebenezer T. Wells

Was born in Oswego county, New York, May 15, 1835, and graduated from Knox College, Galesburg, Illinois, in 1855. He was married in October 1857, to Miss Florence, only daughter of Hon. James J. Petit, at Kenosha, Wisconsin. Judge Wells came to Colorado in October, 1865 and settled in Gilpin county. He was a member of the Lower House of the Fifth General Assembly and in 1871 was appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, he served in that capacity four years. He was a member of the Convention which framed the Constitution of the State, and Chairman of the Committee on Revision. His profound knowledge of law and the researches which he had previously made into the construction and workings of the Constitutions of other States, prominently fitted him to revise and correct such an instrument. After the admission of the State into the Union he was elected a Judge of the Supreme Bench, in which position he served with honor to himself, with the confidence and respect of his associates and the lasting regard of the people of the State. At the end of the first term he resigned and has been engaged in the practice of the law ever since in Denver. Though Judge Wells' hair is very gray, having passed more than a half century of years, he has the action and appearance of one in the prime of life, yet. He is of a jovial nature, a good story-teller and an entertaining gentleman. In conjunction with his partners, Messrs. Macon & McNeal, he enjoys a large and lucrative practice. Judge Wells is and always has been a Republican, at any and all times doing royal service for his party.

Henry R. Wolcott,

Whose connection with the Boston and Colorado Smelting Works, at Argo, has brought him somewhat into prominence, was born at Longmeadow, Massachusetts, March 15, 1846, and he attended public schools in Providence, Rhode Island; Chicago, Illinois and Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Wolcott came to Colorado in 1869, and engaged in mining, and in 1870 he became connected with the Boston and Colorado Smelting Works, under Senator Hill, and has been connected with the company controlling those works ever since. In 1878 he was elected a member of the State Senate on the Republican ticket, and was found a useful member of that body.

Herman Strauss.

In this our Republican form of Government, men who earn a national reputation, as a general thing, indulge in a greater or less degree in the politics of our country. There are some men, however, who possess remarkable business sagacity, and as such acquire an enviable reputation among their fellowmen, and who although you never hear their names mentioned as aspirants for public office, nor would they accept one were it tendered them, are none the less interested in the political welfare of their country and yield a powerful influence in their respective neighborhoods, their work, although quietly performed, being none the less effective. Such a man is the subject of this sketch. He was born and educated in the Province of Bavaria, Germany. He early emigrated to America and became interested in business in Concord, New Hampshire, from which point he removed to Colorado. Here he established himself in the clothing business and by close application and attention has acquired a comfortable fortune. He is a steady-going, quiet, unobtrusive citizen and is of the fibre out of which are built strong communities.

Henry D. Steele

Was born in Williamstown, Orange county, Vermont, August 28, 1822, and was educated in the district schools of Lancaster, Erie county, New York. Though he is far past his half century Mr. Steele is yet apparently in the prime of life and attends to all the details of his extensive and growing business, that of a grocer, with the fervor and enthusiasm of a young man. He came to Colorado in May, 1866, and settled in the city of Denver, where he has ever since resided, and always in the Second ward. Mr. Steele has obeyed the Scriptural injunction and has raised a family of five sons and one daughter. He married May 1, 1860, Miss Louisa Peabody, at Topsham, Orange county, Vermont. Mr. Steele is known as one of the most energetic and progressive citizens of Denver, having spent the last 25 years within its bounds and in all that time taken an active and leading part in every movement which looked to the building up and advancement of her interests. He is a rare specimen of active old age, and though his beard and hair are lined with gray, yet he is more active and energetic, and has the spirit of a man of half his number of years.

Hon. Otto Mears,

Who was born in Russia in 1841, came to California in 1854 where he received his education. He spent a number of years wandering through California, Arizona, New Mexico and other Territories, and finally in 1865 settled in Colorado. With a persistency peculiar to his race he embarked in and successfully conducted various branches of business, climbing up fortune's ladder until now he is possessed of a fortune which places him above life's pecuniary cares. He is a Republican to the backbone and can always be found arrayed on the side of that party, aiding its advancement with mind and pocket. He is regarded as a strong factor in State politics and his party never looks to him in vain for aid. During the war he was a member of the 1st Regiment of California Volunteers, serving through the entire war. At its close, in 1865 he came into Colorado and finally identified himself with the interests of the southern part of the Territory. He was one of the prime movers in the cutting off and organization of the County of Saguache, from the territory embraced within the limits of Conejos county. He was the first County Treasurer and brought his returns to Denver in the shape of pelts and buckskin, which he sold and thereby raised the funds with which to pay his county's share into the Treasury of the Territory. He was Indian Commissioner for two years, and in charge at the time of their removal into Northern Utah. He was one of the first Presidential Electors from this State who cast their votes for President Hayes. Mr. Mears was a member of the General Assembly of 1883 from the county of Saguache. He is known throughout the State as the "Toll Road King," owning most of the toll roads in the State. Mr. Mears is a comparatively young man yet and has years of life before him, and we may expect him again to appear in the political arena where he will, as in the past, achieve success. Mr. Mears was married in 1870 to Miss Mary Kapschulder, of this State; they have two children.

Walter Edward Hall.

Music is an important element in the attaining of a reputation for a community. The gentleman whose name heads this sketch figures highly in Colorado in regard to knowledge and competency, and it is with pleasure we include him amongst our sketches of artists. Mr. Edward Hall was born in 1858, at Nantwich, Cheshire, England, and was educated at Chester, under Dr. J. M. Bridge, and also at Manchester, under Dr. J. M. Bentley. In 1884 he was married to Miss Louisa, third daughter of G. Wadsworth, Esq., at St. Paul's Church, Crewe; one child has been born to them. Mr. Hall comes of a musical family, his father having been an organist in one church for thirty-three years. When only nineteen years of age Mr. Hall was appointed organist and choir master at the parish church of Crewe, remaining there four and a half years; he was then presented with an address and a gold watch in testimony of the high regard in which he was held. When but twenty-two years of age he was the only successful candidate in all England for the much-prized degree of Fellow of College of Organists. A further proof of his intrinsic worth as an artist is shown in a testimonial given him by one of the finest organists and musicians in the world—E. H.

Turpin, whose position is that of member of Board of Examiners and Hon. Sec. College of Organists; Examiner of Royal Academy of Music and College of Preceptors, etc., and Editor Musical Standard, London, England. Under date of London, W. C., December 6, 1881, Mr. Turpin over his signature, says: "With pleasure I testify to Mr. W. E. Hall's talents, skill and earnestness. He is an admirable organ player, and a painstaking, thoughtful artist. In every respect he is well adapted for the duties of organist and choir master in a cathedral." Mr. Hall is an intensely loyal citizen of the United States, and since his appointment to St. John's Cathedral (Episcopal) in Denver, in 1882, has given numerous organ recitals and done much towards cultivating musical taste in Colorado. Those who have dealings with him find him a thoroughly refined and reliable gentleman in every respect.

J. P. Bronk,

A resident of Denver and one of the most active representative business-men in this flourishing young city. Though carrying a great weight of business upon his shoulders, he does not appear to be overloaded, but conscious of his ability he moves among his fellows with the self-reliance of young manhood, making all whom he meets his friends. He was born in the city of Brooklyn, New York, in 1855. Graduating from the Wesleyan University of Connecticut in 1875 he entered the law department of Yale College and graduated from there in 1877. He is a direct descendent from the famous Dutch family of Knickerbockers who were the original settlers of New York. Though Mr. Bronk is not entitled to be classed as a pioneer, yet his sojourn in this State has been fruitful both to himself and its people. He is President of the Colorado Land and Loan Company, which Company besides their own are managing properties for the Del Norte Land and Ditch Company, Citizens' Ditch and Land Company, and Monti Vista Town and Land Company, all in San Luis Park; the Uncompaghre Canal Company in Uncompaghre Valley; Grand River Ditch and Fruita Improvement Company, in Grand Valley; Fort Morgan Land and Canal Company, in Platte Valley, and North Poudre Land, Canal and Reservoir Company, in Larimer county. Mr. Bronk is an affable and obliging gentleman and all these companies could not have placed their affairs in better hands. He is intensely interested in his work and combines shrewd business tact with the happy faculty of pleasing all with whom he comes into business relations.

Vernon Parks Hastings.

Mr. Hastings, present City Auditor, was born June 4, 1841, in the State of Michigan, and received a common country school education. On the 15th of December, 1866, he was married to Miss Jennie A. Bigelow, in the city of Denver; six children have been born to them. Mr. Hastings ranks among the pioneers of the State, first crossing the plains in 1863 by stage-coach, coming from Grunnell, Iowa, destined for Central City. Denver, however, has been his home the principal part of this time. Mr. Hastings is a Republican in politics, and has always taken an interest in the success of that party. He was City Clerk at one time, but most of his time has been devoted to mercantile pursuits.

Hon. George Tritch.

The gentleman whose name heads this sketch was one of the pioneers of Colorado, and is the acknowledged father of the hardware business in Denver. No more familiar form has made its daily appearance upon the streets of the capital of the State for a quarter of a century than that of George Tritch. Mr. Tritch was born in Baden, Germany, April 26, 1829 The year he first saw the light of day his parents emigrated to America, landing in New York. They did not remain there, but made their way to Chillicothe, Ohio, at that time the terminus of the Ohio canal. Until the age of 15 he remained with his parents, and got such an education as the schools of the place afforded. Chillicothe at that time was a small village of about 2,000 inhabitants. In 1844 he went to Cincinnati, where he learned the tinner's trade, and in 1847 went to Pittsburg, Pa., He was married in 1848.

In 1852 he came west to Muscatine and Tipton, Iowa, where he engaged in business. In 1860 he became possessed of the prevailing Pike's Peak fever. In March he started for the new Eldorado, the fabulous gold regions, going first to Omaha. Omaha was then a small town. In April he fitted out a two-horse wagon, containing a small supply of tinner's tools. Like all the pioneers of the day, Mr. Tritch had his experience with the Indians. When the party had reached Shinn's Ferry Island, about sixty-five miles from Omaha, they rested for the Sabbath. With charitable feelings they went into camp and fed the roving bands of Indians which infested their camp. Retiring for the night they found on awaking the next morning that a wagon load of provisions was wanting. This was a sad loss to the traveling party who were left to grub along for the rest of the journey as best they could. Mr. Tritch arrived in Denver on the twenty-seventh day of May of the same year. He opened up business on Blake street, then the most important business street of Denver, upon the same premises lately occupied by J. S. Brown & Bro. In June he returned East for his family, and returned in August and started business on the corner of Fifteenth and Holladay streets, where the Colorado National bank used to be. In 1860 he removed his business to the corner of Fifteenth and Wazee, where he established a business which extended its influence over all the Territory tributary to Denver. His business took in the whole Rocky Mountain region and extended to New Mexico, Wyoming and Utah. He was the first man to introduce into the Rocky Mountain region the use of agricultural implements, such as scythes, cradles, plows and drills, threshing machines, mowers and reapers, horse rakes and such machinery for agricultural purposes as are common on our ranches to-day. In April, 1863, under the administration of Hon. Amos Steck, Mr. Tritch was elected an Alderman from the First ward. He was re-elected in 1864, when Hon. H. J. Brendlinger was elected Mayor. In 1877 Mr. Tritch was elected President of the German National bank. In 1876 he was elected as one of the Regents of the State University. On the night of the great Indian scare in 1864, he was commissioned by Governor John Evans to take command of the Governor's Guards, and served under Colonel Chivington during the "block house" defense. He crossed the plains in coaches from 1863 to 1868, and has had many hair-breadth escapes from Indians. Something over a year ago he removed his large hardware establishment to its present location on Arapahoe, near Seventeenth. He is to-day at the head of the largest hardware business west of the Mississippi river. He is, and always has been, an enterprising, energetic and public spirited citizen, known throughout the great Rocky Mountain region as such. His name is connected with many enterprises of a public nature, both of the city and State. Liberal-minded and generous, he commands the respect and admiration of Denver, Colorado, and its inhabitants.

R. W. Woodbury.

Mr. Woodbury was born in Francestown, New Hampshire, March 3, 1841. The first five years of his life were passed upon a farm. In 1846 his parents moved to the manufacturing city of Manchester, where he received a common school education, working in the cotton mills, and attending school alternate years. When quite a young man he entered a printing office and learned the trade. At the age of twenty, just after the first battle of Bull Run, he enlisted as a private in the 3rd New Hampshire Infantry, and remained in the service to the close of the war, during which he was promoted successively to Second and First Lieutenant, and finally to the rank of Captain of Volunteers. He took part in the expedition to Port Royal, S. C., and served in the "Department of the South"—including the capture of Morris Island in Charleston Harbor, and the demolition of Fort Sumpter—until the Spring of 1864, was subsequently transferred to Florida, and thence to Butler's Army of the James, and participated in the great series of the battles around Petersburg, Fort Darling and north of the James near Richmond during that year; was wounded by a "spherical case" ball at the "Battle of the Mine" in front of Petersburg; joined Butler's expedition to Fort Fisher at the mouth of Cape Fear River, N. C., at the close of 1864; also the second expedition to the same place, on this occasion, however, as Chief of Ordnance on the staff of General Terry, with the rank of Captain, which position he retained until the final collapse of the rebellion. Following this he became interested in newspaper work and in 1866 came to Colorado, where he engaged in mining but finally lapsed into his old calling in which he remained until 1882 when he sold out all his interests in the newspapers of the State. Mr. Woodbury has held no public office except that of Regent of the State University, to which position he was elected by the people in 1884, and now holds. During the second administration of Governor F. W. Pitkin he was appointed a Brigadier-General in the Colorado National Guard, and was assigned to duty on the executive staff. He has for many years taken a prominent part in Masonic affairs, for twelve years as presiding officer of some of the Masonic organizations, including those of Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, Grand Commander of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter, and Grand Commander of the Grand Commandry For a number of years also, he has been chairman of the committee on jurisprudence in all those bodies. Some years ago the "Masonic Temple Association" was organized, Mr. Woodbury made president of the same and given charge of the joint financial and building affairs of all the Masonic bodies in Denver. From the close of the war until 1882 the greater part of his time and abilities were engaged in journalism, and in that field he made a record for conscientious zeal in promoting the advancement of the city and State of his adoption, which commanded universal confidence and respect. It was this qualification, united with rare talent for the conduct of business affairs, which caused him to be elected president of the Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade, a position which he has filled with distinguished ability from its organization to the present time, and will probably continue to hold as long as he shall consent to serve. Of late years he has acquired much reputation as a strong and eloquent speaker. His addresses are uniformly well considered, and noted not only for rhetorical elegance but for sound practical views upon questions of public importance. As the directing head of the Union Bank, he has brought to it a prestige of long experience as one of the directors of that institution, and of success in every undertaking of his life, thereby strengthening its credit, multiplying its depositors and elevating its position among the great banking houses of the city.

Raymond M. Stevenson,

The present Deputy Secretary of State, is perhaps one of the best known gentlemen in the State. He was born in Carlisle, Pennsylvania in 1840 and was educated in the schools of that State, finishing in the Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania. He served in the Quartermaster's Department during the early part of the war and was an efficient and capable man. He came to Colorado in 1868 and has ever since been closely identified with the political history of the State. He was married in 1871 to Miss Susan C. Edwards, of Pueblo, Colorado; they have two children. General Stevenson has at various times held the offices of Commissioner of the State Asylum for Insane; Private Secretary to the Governor; Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives for three terms; Adjutant-General and now Deputy Secretary of State. General Stevenson is a man above medium height, straight as an arrow and of commanding appearance. His intimate connection with it, makes him one of the strongest factors in State politics. His influence is by no means small in the party to which he has pinned his faith. He is and has always been an uncompromising Republican. Strong in his likes, and equally strong in his dislikes, he is a formidable opponent in any course which he may espouse. His wide experience makes him especially fitted for the position which he is now holding and filling with so much credit to himself. Secretary Rice with his usual foresight has chosen well, as the onerous duties attached to the position of Deputy Secretary can only be well performed by a man of wide experience.

General Frank Hall.

The well-known and popular gentleman whose name heads this article first saw the light of day March 4, 1836, in the city of Poughkeepsie, New York. Left an orphan at an early age he was in charge of relatives in the village of Southville, Connecticut, where he attended country school for a number of years. He finished his formative period with a thorough collegiate education at the Kingston (N. Y.) Academy. Completing the course with honor to himself, the young man removed to Syracuse, and in the winter of 1858-59 he accepted the position of manager of a large harness and saddlery house in St. Louis, remaining until 1860, when, in company with three other adventurous spirits—one of whom was the secretary of the St. Louis Mercantile Library—he crossed the plains to this city via the ox-team route. The party of explorers engaged in mining with varying success for about three years, when Mr. Hall bade adieu to that pursuit and in the winter of 1863 became associated with O. J. Hollister in the publication of the Mining Journal at Black Hawk. In the fall of the succeeding year he was honored by an election to the House of Representatives in the Territorial Legislature, and ere the close of the session was further honored by an appointment as Secretary of the Territory by President Johnson, assuming the duties of the office on the 2d of May, 1866. So faithfully and conscientiously did he discharge its onerous and responsible duties that he was twice re-appointed by President Grant, and retired from the position April 1, 1871, after eight years of faithful service, during most of this period being Acting Governor of the Territory. It should be stated here, however, that in 1865 Mr. Hall purchased an interest in the Miner's Register at Central City, and a year or two later assumed entire editorial charge. At this time the Register ranked as one of the most influential and profitable newspapers in the embryo State of Colorado, and under his guidance it wielded a great power in the many intensely exciting political campaigns until 1877, when he came to this city to reside permanently. In June, 1877, he took charge of the United States Marshal's office under the administration of Judge P. P. Wilcox, and a year later became managing editor of the Daily Evening Times, owned by General R. W. Woodbury, the now president of the Denver Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade. In 1879 Mr. Hall retired from the paper to engage in the business of Mining Engineering in conjunction with Mr. J. Alden Smith, the State Geologist, which partnership continues to this day. In the winter of the preceding year he received the appointment of Adjutant-General of the State by Governor F. W. Pitkin, and served for two years, during which time he laid the foundation for the present unrivalled organization of the Colorado National Guard. He was urgently solicited to accept a re-appointment at the completion of his term of office, but declined. He has been closely and conspicuously identified with the general and especially the political history of this State from 1863 up to his retirement from active journalism in 1879, and has been a valued contributor to the press in a general way from that time until the present. He has never sought office, and to his honor be it said that his nomination and election to the Legislature in 1864 was accomplished almost entirely without his knowledge and his appointment with the Secretary of the Territory was obtained without his consent, and was accepted only because of the urgency of the leaders of the Republican party, who, forseeing a conflict without President Johnson, demanded that he accept and retain the position. When the conflict came, some few months later, the President undertook to remove him, but the Senate refusing to confirm a successor General Hall remained in office. Both re-appointments by General Grant were wholly unsolicited, and in fact he knew nothing of the matter until he saw the announcement in the regular Associated Press dispatches. Under the Organic Act of the Territory, the Secretary became Acting Governor and assumed the duties of that office in addition to his own. As the Governors were absent a greater portion of the time the greater share of executive responsibilities necessarily devolved upon him, and it is a matter of history that the serious Indian troubles owed their suppression largely to the wise and conservative measures adopted by this gentleman. On the 8th of May, 1884, General Hall was elected to the position of Secretary of the Board of Trade by the Board of Directors, and entered at once upon the work of organizing what is to-day the most powerful and influential Association ever instituted in Denver or the State. In July he issued his first Annual Report, and similar volumes were published in 1885 and 1886, all being replete with extremely valuable statistical information, complied in the admirable style of the born journalist. General Hall is a man of pleasing, affable and courteous manner, with a magnetic personality that at once attracts all persons with whom he comes in contact.

S. B. Wright.

Mr. Simeon B. Wright, the well-known newsdealer and stationer corner of 15th and Lawrence streets, though not figuring much as public man, is one of the solid citizens of Denver. He was born in Ohio April, 1837, and was educated at the United Presbyterian College, of Monmouth, Illinois, where 1,200 students were in attendance at one period. Mr. Wright came from Texas to Colorado in 1879, landing here with but $56, and on that capital started in the stationery and news business, and has since built up the largest retail business in the city, and is considered amongst the solid and substantial men of the city. He is married and the father of one child.

Frederick Stevenson,

Precentor of St. John's Cathedral and professor of voice culture, whose music room is now at No. 5 Waugh block, Denver, is assisting materially in developing the musical talent of our State. Mr. Stevenson was born at Newark, Nottinghamshire, England, and was educated at St. John's College, Hurstpierpoint, after graduating from the celebrated choir school of St. Mary's parish church, Newark—then conducted by Dr. Dearle. He was married in 1873 to Miss Mary Jordan Ford, at Blackheath, London, England, by Rev. H. Martyn (now Dean) Hart; four children have been born to them. Mr. Stevenson subsequently studied for a musical career under Mr. Edwin Thirtle, of Boston parish church, later still with Mr. Samuel Reay, Mus. Bac. Oxon, then of Bury, Lancashire, and now of Newark, and still more recently with Dr. Macfarren, Professor of Music in the University of Cambridge and Principal of the Royal Academy of Music, and with Dr. Bridge, of Westminister Abbey. He practiced his profession very successfully in London for fifteen years, and was until he left for this country (contemporaneously with the greatest singing-masters of the day) Professor of Voice Culture and Theory in the Blackheath (London) Conservatoire of Music. An offer from Dean Hart and his vestry induced Mr. Stevenson to leave England in November, 1883, to take up the appointment of Precentor of St. John's Cathedral, Denver, which position he still holds. The Cathedral services are modeled upon those of the great English cathedrals, and their high standard under the present Precentor's direction is not only known to residents of the State, but Eastern visitors are constantly spreading their fame through the country, and the most eminent musical critic of the age, Mr. Joseph Bennett, has twice, through the medium of the Musical Times, made known to the European world his unhesitating opinion that the voluntary choir of Denver Cathedral ranks first in the United States, and "would easily hold its own with the cathedral choirs of England." Mr. Stevenson devotes himself entirely to his cathedral duties and to one branch of his chosen profession—voice culture, and in this latter, as in the former, he is eminently capable, as he thoroughly understands the Italian method of producing, fixing and developing the voice and bringing it to the highest degree of perfection. So well known has Mr. Stevenson become in this branch that all his time is taken up with vocal students, and those receiving instructions under him have convincing evidence that he is master of his art. Mr. Stevenson is about to erect a handsome residence and large, detached study at South Fifteenth street and Capitol avenue.

Wilbur Fisk Stone.

Wilbur Fisk Stone was born in Litchfield, Connecticut, of parents of English origin; his father Homer Bishop Stone, and his mother (nee, Lucy Lindsley) being descendents of some of the earliest families of the Hartford colony. When six years old his father moved into western New York, soon after to Michigan, and then to Fayette county, Indiana. Soon after this, Iowa was opened up to the tide of emigration and another move was made in 1844 to the far West, and a settlement made upon the new government lands at Oskaloosa, Iowa, then a Territory. Here the subject of this sketch lived about six years, working on the farm, when, being then about seventeen years of age, he obtained permission of his parents to return to Indiana for the purpose of going to school. After a two years' course at a boy's academy in Rushville, Indiana, supporting himself as an assistant teacher, he entered college at Asbury University, Greencastle, where he continued until the beginning of his senior year. While here he earned his tuition by writing prize essays, and paid his other expenses by teaching country schools during the vacations, where, in the rough log schoolhouses along Ramp creek he met with all the varied experiences of Eggleston's "Hoosier Schoolmaster." Upon the occurence of what was locally known as the "students rebellion" of Asbury in 1866, he, with the majority of his class, left that institution and entered the senior class of the State University, at Bloomington, where he graduated in course. He then studied law, and subsequently graduated in the law department of the State University, having been engaged in the meantime for a year as college tutor in the classical department. He was for several years a contributor to the local press, but in the second year after his graduation he entered actively upon the practice of his profession. Meanwhile he continued his contributions to the press, finally drifting to Omaha where he was assistant editor of the Omaha Nebraskan (now the Herald.) Here excited by the wonderful tales which came to the city concerning the Eldorado of the West, he, in company with some comrades, started in 1860 for Colorado. Traveling by the ox-team route after six weeks of toil they arrived among the rude log cabins which then covered the site of Denver. From here he footed it on the trail one hundred miles through the mountains to the Tarayall mines, sleeping on the ground wherever night overtook him, as was the custom. Five years were spent in the South Park country, about the foot of Mt. Lincoln, prospecting, exploring, mining and practicing law. Upon the organization of Colorado as a Territory he was chosen to represent the county of Park in the Legislative Assembly, which met at Colorado City in the summer of 1862. Subsequently in 1864 he again served as a member of the legislature from the same county. From 1862 to 1866 he acted as Assistant United States Attorney for Colorado, having been appointed as such by General Sam. E. Browne, the then United States Attorney of Colorado. The novel incidents and stirring adventures of frontier life; the anecdotes of the bench and bar, as they traveled in wagons and on horseback over an area of country three hundred miles long and some hundreds wide, campin gon the plains, in the mining camps of the mountains, and among the Spanish-Mexicans of the Arkansas and Rio Grande Valleys, would fill a volume itself with the most entertaining branch of the history of those early days. And just here it is worthy of remark that the bar of Colorado during those early years was equal, in point of ability, with that which ever adorned any western State; and that amid the hundreds of the legal profession who throng the courts of the State to-day, the old common law members of the first seven years of Colorado jurisprudence have been excelled by no later addition; and as a rule are still the leaders at the bar throughout the State. In the winter of 1865-6, Mr. Stone made a trip to the States and married Miss Sallie Sadler, of Bloomington, Indiana, and upon his return to Colorado in the spring of 1866 with his wife, settled at Pueblo, where he has continued to reside, engaged in the practice of law until he came on the supreme bench in 1877. He has been one of the most active in promoting the settlement and developing the resources of southern Colorado. He was the first District Attorney of the Third Judicial District, and has held various positions of public trust and duty connected with the industrial and educational institutions of the Territory and State. In connection with Governor Hunt and General Palmer, he was one of the most active promoters of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway, and was the attorney of that company up to the time he went on the bench. Together with Henry C. Thatcher, the first Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court, and who was also a leading attorney of Pueblo, he was one of the foremost workers in the building of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad into Colorado. Mr. Stone was a member of the Constitutional Convention which, in the winter of 1875-6, framed the constitution under which the State of Colorado was admitted into the Union. Upon the admission of the State he was nominated on the Democratic ticket as a candidate for one of the three judges of the supreme court at the first State election, at which however the entire Democratic State ticket was defeated. The following year, Judge E. T. Wells, of the supreme bench, who held for the long term of nine years, resigned his position in time for the general election of October, 1877. The bar of the State conceiving that the interests of the State, as well as the dignity and purity of the bench, would be best subserved by keeping the election of the judiciary aloof from the control of party nomination, took the matter in hand and called a convention of lawyers, which met at Colorado Springs, and resulted in the nomination of Mr. Stone. The Central Law Journal, noticing the fact in the initial article of the week following, (Vol. 5, No. 12,) remarks: "The political managers in Colorado have done a sensible thing, and once worthy of general imitation. The chairman of the central committees of the two political parties of that State agreed that in case any candidate for the office of Judge of the Supreme Court should receive the unanimous support of the convention of lawyers which had been called to assemble at Colorado Springs, no party nominations would be made. The lawyers assembled and nominated Hon. Wilbur F. Stone, of Pueblo. Such a compliment paid to a lawyer by his professional brethren, should be more gratifying than a dozen party nominations, and we have no doubt that, in this case, it will be followed by an election without opposition." As agreed upon, Mr. Stone was duly elected without opposition, and moved to Denver, the present capital, where he now resides. He has one child, a son, Wilbur F. Stone, jr., born at Pueblo in 1867, now in his Sophomore year in Harvard University.

Shadrach K. Hooper.

Major S. K. Hooper, General Passenger Agent of the Denver & Rio Grande road, was born in New Albany, Indiana, in 1841, and was educated in the common schools of that place. He entered the railway service January 1, 1856. Until July, 1867, he was clerk in the general ticket office of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad. From August to November, 1867, he was agent of the Union Pacific Railway at North Platte, Nebraska.

From December 1, 1867, to March, 1868, he occupied the position of Chief Clerk in the general ticket office of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad. From March, 1868, to February, 1872, he was General Ticket Agent of the same road. From December 1, 1873, to December 31, 1879, he was General Ticket Agent of the Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw Railroad. From January 1, 1880, to March, 1882, he was Assistant-General Passenger Agent of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad. From that time up to May 15, 1884, he was General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the same road. In May, 1884, he was made General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the Central Iowa Railroad. He was appointed General Passenger Agent of the Denver & Rio Grande Railway in June, 1884, and has held that position up to the present time. Aside from the steady strides he has made in railroad positions, Major Hooper has an army record still more meritorious. His ancestor, William Hooper, was a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Between the age of fifteen and twenty-one Mr. S. K. Hooper was on the Mississippi river, having been apprenticed to learn steamboat engineering. At the breaking out of the war he enlisted in Company E, Twenty-third Indiana Volunteers, as a private, but was soon promoted from the ranks and served as Major until the close of the war, during which time he was engaged in the most important battles of the war, having fought at Fort Donaldson, Fort Henry, Shiloh, the seige of Corinth, all the battles of the entire seige of Vicksburg, Hatch river, and was with Sherman in his famous march "from Atlanta to the sea." Under Sherman's command he also took part in the two Carolina campaigns, until the close of the war, having taken part in over thirty pitched battles. Major Hooper is a married man, and is the father of two children. Personally Major Hooper is one of the most genial of men, and numbers friends in every State and Territory of the Union. He is possessed of intense energy, is one of the hardest working men in the State and yet always finds time to be hearty and cordial and to meet every man on a fair and square basis without any red tape or unnecessary formality. Major Hooper has doubtless done more for Colorado than any other man in the State, during the same period of time, for he has advertised it from Australia clear around the world, and thousands of tourists and hundreds of permanent residents have been brought to the Centennial State through this means. In railroad business Major Hooper carries the dash and fearlessness of the soldier, and by the sterling qualities of his intellect and the kind impulses of his heart conquers difficulties and makes friends at the rate of sixty miles an hour.

Rudolph Frederic Price,

(The German translation of the name being Pries,) was born in Rostock, Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg Schwerin, Germany, October 6, 1828, and is descended from an honored family, which traced its lineage back to Wales, of the British Dominion, under the name of Price in the reign of Richard III. On both sides of the family tree, for 500 years, can be found the names of eminent ministers and lawyers, and both grandfather and father, respectively, held the life position of Mayor of Rostock. Dr. Price received his education at the gymnasium of Rostock and at Parchin Gymnasium, of Necklenburg Schwerin. In his eighteenth year he matriculated at Berlin as a medical student, remaining there four years. At the expiration of that time he returned to Mecklenburg Schwerin, to serve in the army either one year or three, according to the degree of educational excellence acquired, and in conformity with the laws of Germany. At the end of one year's service he was discharged with the rank of Lieutenant. After pursuing his studies at Hamburg and Rostock, he graduated with the highest honors, and then came to the United States, arriving in New York City October 6, 1855, where he remained two years, and then went to Philadelphia. In 1861 he sailed for San Francisco, California, and remained there until the fall of 1868. When war between France and Germany was declared, Dr. Price offered his services to his native country as surgeon, and they were accepted, and he at once set sail, via New York. After serving through that short but decisive conflict, he returned to the United States and settled in Virginia City, Nevada, where he successfully practiced medicine, and by also engaging in mining soon amassed a fortune of $200,000. Continuous but injudicious mining speculations soon decreased his wealth, when the disastrous fire of 1875, which totally destroyed Virginia City, left him almost penniless. From there he went to Portland, Oregon, to begin anew in the struggle for a competency, and it was in that city that the writer first met Dr. Price and had occasion to know of his intrinsic worth as a family physician, as the good health of his children at this time attests. In 1879 Dr. Price came to Denver, where he established his present medical and surgical institute, and by successful treatment and large practice he is once more accumulating wealth, as his income, we are informed, ranges from $1,000 to $1,500 per month. He is strictly homœopathic, and makes a specialty of chronic and nervous diseases. Besides being an army-surgeon in the Franco-Prussian war, Dr. Price is a graduate of the University Philippina, Marburg, Germany; graduate of the California Medical College (Eclectic), Oakland, California; life member of the Eclectic Society of the California Medical College, Oakland, Cal.; and member of the Alameda County Medical Society, Oakland; Cal. To the destitute and suffering he is a benefactor, and few physicans there are whose services have been given oftener to the poor and needy. In July, 1882, he was married to a most estimable young lady, Miss Ida Diamond, daughter of Mr. James Diamond, of Chicago, Illinois; they have one beautiful three-year-old daughter. The doctor owns a handsome residence on Champa street, near Twenty-second. He is still hale and hearty, and looks forward to a long and useful life in the direct interest of his family and in humanity in general.

Isham White,

Corporation Counsel of the city of Denver, is a man of fine appearance, without a superfluous corporation. Mr. White was born in Rome, Oneida county, New York, December 10, 1850, and was educated first at the common schools and then at Jenning's Seminary, Aurora, Illinois, He was married to Miss Eleanor Pride, of Chicago, Illinois, in 1878. Mr. White is a staunch Republican, and with pride refers to the fact that his father was an Abolitionist, and also traces his ancestral line back to the landing of the Mayflower at Plymouth Rock; and on his maternal side the pure blood of Scotland flows through his veins. For sixteen years he has been in continuous and active practice of the law, and is regarded as an able and conscientious barrister. Previous to the present position of Corporation Counsel he has held many other offices of trust, and it is safe to say that his political influence and prominence will always keep him forward for any position that he may aspire to. In personal appearance he is tall and well-built, with such a decided air of a professional actor as to be conspicuously noticeable. He is a good speaker, an entertaining conversationalist, and a man of such intelligence that he will always win for himself the highest regards of the community.

Rt. Rev. J. P. Machebeuf.

Right Rev. Joseph Projectus Machebeuf, Vicar Apostolic of Colorado, was born Aug. 11, 1812, in Riom, in the Department of Puy de Dome, France. He was educated in the college of that city and in the Seminary of St. Sulpice, where he was ordained a priest December 16, 1836, and was appointed in charge of a parish, near Clermont, remaining there three years. In 1839, in company with Most Rev. J. B. Lamy, of Santa Fe, New Mexico, he came to America, and on the 1st of January, 1840, he went to Sandusky, Ohio, and there organized a congregation and built the first Catholic church. He spent eleven years of missionary life in Ohio, during which time he built several churches. When Father Lamy, who was then pastor of Covington, Kentucky, was appointed Vicar Apostolic of New Mexico, he urged Father Machebeuf to accompany him to New Mexico. as Vicar General. After months of weary travel from New Orleans, under escort of troops kindly tendered by General Harney, they reached Santa Fe in August, 1859, having traveled over 800 miles, through the then wilderness of Texas. The Bishop soon after returned to France and left Very Rev. J. P. Machebeuf in charge of the ecclesiastical affairs of the Territory for two years. In 1858 he was sent to Arizona, to take charge of the old missions which had been established by the early Jesuit and Franciscan missionaries among the Pimas, the Papagos, and other Indian tribes In 1859 the Territory of Colorado was annexed to Bishop Lamy's charge, and Very Rev. J. P. Machebeuf was appointed to look after this section, and here his labors and useful work has been too extensive to be enumerated in this book. In 1866 Colorado was created a vicariate apostolic, and in 1868 he received his official appointment from Rome as having been elevated to the dignity of Vicariate Apostolic of Colorado, and on the 16th of August of that year he was consecrated in the new Cathedral in Cincinnati, by Archbishop Purcell. Rev. J. B. Raverdy, his nephew, was chosen as his vicar-general. The many churches, educational edifices, hospitals and charitable institutions now under his jurisdiction are standing witnesses to his piety and zeal. On the 16th of December last he celebrated the fiftieth universary of his ordination to the priesthood, and was the recipient of many well-deserved and distinctive honors on that occasion. Rev. Father Mageveny, S. J., the most eloquent priest in the western country, delivered the oration of the day, and Rev. Father Matz, one of the pioneer priests, whose learning and piety has been a credit alike to himself and the Church, presented a congratulatory address and a substantial gift of coin from the clergy. Bishop Machebeuf, though well advanced in years, is in good health and seems destined to labor for many years in the interest of his Church.

James Benton Grant.

Governor J. B. Grant, the first Democrat who occupied the Gubernatorial Chair of the State of Colorado, was born in Alabama, January 2, 1848, and received his education first at the Agricultural College of Iowa, then attended the Cornell University, and also spent two years at the School of Mines in Frieburg, Germany. During the war and previous to going to Germany, though but a boy in years, he served in the Confederate army from the time of Sherman's march to the sea until the close of the war. In 1877 Governor Grant came to Colorado and opened an assay office near Georgetown. In 1878 he went to Leadville, and in connection with his uncle, Mr. James Grant, of Davenport, Iowa, founded the Grant Smelter in that city. In 1880 Messrs. Edward Eddy and W. H. James purchased the interest of Mr. James Grant, of Davenport. The business continued prosperous under the new firm until 1882, when the smelter was burned down. The company then decided to rebuild the works near Denver, and by the reenforcement of capital in consolidating with the Omaha Smelting Co., the extensive works now known as the Omaha and Grant Smelter was erected near Denver. Governor Grant was married on the 21st of January, 1881, to Miss Mary Goodell, of Leadville; one child has been born to them. The Governor has always been an active Democrat, though persistently refusing to accept offices, as his business interests would materially interfere with the many offers that have been tendered him by his party; his acceptance of Governorship for 1883–4, at the pressing solicitation of friends, being an exception to the rule. Were we to devote our space to fulsome flattery, certainly Governor Grant would be entitled to a large share of it, as his personal worth and friendship is esteemed by the best men in social and political circles.

W. D. Mann.

W. D. Mann, the General Agent of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, was born in San Francisco in 1855. He entered the railroad service in the latter part of 1870 as telegraph operator at a small station on the Central Pacific road. From that time to 1876 he was employed as operator and agent for the Central Pacific road at nearly every station, with the exception of six months, when he was employed by the Western Union Telegraph Company. In 1876 he resigned from the Central Pacific road and accepted a position on the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, with headquarters at Carson

City. He worked on this road until December 31, 1882, filling the positions of telegraph operator, train-dispatcher, ticket agent and Chief Clerk of the General Passenger and Ticket Department. He resigned at that time to take the position of Assistant Ticket Agent for the Central Pacific road at San Francisco. He held this position until the following May, when he was appointed Colorado Passenger Agent of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, with headquarters at Denver. In June of the following year he was appointed General Agent, which position he has since held. He is a member of the Denver Club, and his genial disposition has endeared him to a large circle of the most esteemed society people. Mr. Mann was married in Carson City, Nevada, in March, 1881, to Miss Rachel Sailer, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Robert R. Wright,

The present genial junior partner of the firm of Skinner Bros. & Wright, of Denver, is a man whom to know, is to like. He is properly entitled to be called a pioneer having come into this part of the West in 1872. He was born August 16, 1844, at Willbraham, Mass., finishing his education at the Wesleyan Academy in the same town. Mr. Wright was married June 1st, 1870 to Miss Mollie E. Cooke, daughter of Rev. Edward Cooke, President of the Wesleyn Academy, Wilbraham, Mass.; they have three children. He began his business career in 1860 in which year he went to Springfield, Mass., where he obtained employment in a book and wholesale notion house, and remained until the opening of the war when he enlisted in the 8th Massachusetts Regiment, serving through the remainder of the war. In 1866 he returned to Wilbraham and engaged in merchantile business with his father In the spring of 1869, he was elected Town Clerk and Treasurer which offices he held until 1872, when he came to Colorado. In the fall of the same year he went to New Mexico and became largely interested in the sheep business. In 1874 he brought his herds to Colorado; remaining in the business for nine years. During seven years of the above time he was Secretary of the Colorado Wool Grower's Association. Succeeding this he was in the employ of Mr. J. M. Eckhart, who was in the clothing business, for three years. At the end of the three years Mr. Eckhart was succeeded in the business by Mr. G W. Skinner with whom Mr. Wright remained until 1880 when the present firm of Skinner Bros. & Wright was formed. They immediately purchased their present site and erected the building now covering it. Mr. Wright is one of the most successful business men in Denver and a man who numbers his friends by the thousands and in every part of the West. Those who do business with him once never fail to return a second time. His pleasant smile and cheery mood is a pleasure to all.

O. F. D. Webb.

Among the pioneers of Colorado the above-named gentleman is one of the finest looking men we have seen. His life has been a quiet and honorable one. Mr. Webb was born in 1837, in Appomattox county, Virginia, and received his education in the common country schools of that county. He was married in Virginia to Miss Mary Etta V. Fore; they have seven children. Mr. Webb came to Colorado in the early days, arriving in Denver in 1865. From 1873 to 1875 he served as Alderman for the ward he lived in. In 1876 he was appointed Coroner, to fill an unexpired term, and was afterwards elected to that position for the succeeding term. In politics he has always been a Republican. Mr. Webb has chiefly followed mercantile business. He is an obliging gentleman, and one who is esteemed highly by all who know him. At the present time he is not engaged in business, but a man of such an active mind as he has will not long want for an opening in Denver.

Thomas M. Bowen,

Of Del Norte, was born near the present site of Burlington, Iowa, October 26. 1835; received an academic education at Mount Pleasant, Iowa; was admitted to the bar at the age of eighteen, and very soon thereafter removed to Wayne county, Iowa, where, in 1856, he was elected to the House of Representatives of that State; removed to the then Territory of Kansas in 1858; served in the Army from June, 1861, until 1865, first a Captain in the First Regiment, Nebraska Volunteers, after which he raised and commanded, as Colonel, the Thirteenth Kansas Infantry until the close of the war; was Brigadier-General by brevet and had command of a brigade the last two years of the war, first in the Army of the frontier, but later in the Seventh Army Corps; was a member of the National Republican Convention as a Delegate from the State of Kansas in 1864; at the close of the war remained in Arkansas; was a member and President of the Constitutional Convention of that State, which convened under the reconstruction acts of Congress, and was a Justice of the Supreme Court of that State for four years, when he accepted the position of Governor of Idaho Territory, tendered to him by President Grant in 1871, but resigned and returned to Arkansas, where he was defeated for the Senate of the United States by Hon. S. W. Dorsey in an open contest before the Legislature, the party caucus having failed to agree; in January, 1875, he removed to Colorado, then a Territory, resumed the practice of law, and at the organization of the State government was elected Judge of the Fourth Judicial District, and served in that capacity for four years, after which he engaged in several large mining enterprises and remained in private life until the fall of 1882, when he was elected a Representative in the State Legislature; served in that body as Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means until he resigned, having been elected to the United States Senate as a Republican. His term of service will expire March 3, 1889.

George G. Symes.

Hon. George G. Symes was born April 28, 1840, in Ashtabula county, Ohio, and received his early education in the common schools. In 1860 he commenced the study of law in La Crosse, Wisconsin; but on the firing on Fort Sumter, on the evening of that same day, he enlisted in Company B, Second Wisconsin Volunteers. He was wounded at the battle of Bull Run. In December of 1861 he was discharged from service on account of disability, resulting from lung fever. In May of the following year he recruited a company for the Twenty-fifth Wisconsin Infantry, of which regiment he was appointed Adjutant. The following October the regiment was ordered to Minnesota, and he participated in a two-months' campaign against the Sioux Indians. The next summer he was in the Vicksburg campaign. In January, 1864, he was commissioned Captain of the company he had raised, and was next with General Sherman in his famous Meridian expedition; after that the regiment was sent to join the troops at Chattanooga for the memorable Atlanta campaign. On the 22d of July, 1864, Captain Symes was dangerously wounded by a ball piercing his side, while in command of a skirmishing line in front of Decatur, Georgia, near the spot where General McPherson was killed. Next month, after recovering sufficiently to resume his post, he was promoted to Colonel of the Forty-fourth Wisconsin Infantry. After reorganizing that regiment he took part in the seige and battle of Nashville, in the winter of 1864-65. The following

March he received special orders from General Thomas to proceed with his regiment to Eastport, Mississippi, and, take command of a number of vessels to convey 10,000 prisoners to St. Louis, Missouri. The Confederates, however, had taken up the railroad track back of Corinth, so the prisoners had to be taken up the Mississippi to another point. In April he served as president of a court martial and a military commission. In May he took command of a cavalry expedition through Western Kentucky and Tennessee to quell the guerillas, and after a three-week's raid he returned with over two hundred prisoners. He was next given command of the Fort of Paducah, Kentucky, and during that summer he restored the supremacy of the civil law in that city. On the 1st of September following Colonel Symes returned to Madison, Wis., after over four years of faithful service. In January, 1866, he returned to Paducah, to practice law. The following year he was prevailed upon to run for Congress on the Republican ticket; but the whole ticket was defeated. In 1879 President Grant appointed him Associate Justice of Montana Territory; he accepted and held that position until February, 1871, when he resigned. In 1874 he left Helena, Montana, and after considerable travel, settled down in Denver. He was elected as Representative at large for the Forty-ninth Congress, and re-elected again in 1886 for the same position. Judge Symes has been very successful in the practice of law in this State, as elsewhere. He is a good speaker, and quick in comprehending the various points of law which affects any case he has charge of. His long and useful public career, with its weight of trials, have left few care-worn traces on him, as he is still vigorous and hearty, always ready to perform any useful and necessary work, and is always polite and courteous to everyone. Judge Symes was married in July, 1875, to Miss Sophie Foster, of Chicago, Illinois, daughter of Colonel John W. Foster, the scientist and president of the Academy of Science at the time of his death. In Judge Symes, the Republicans have a staunch leader, whose faithful service is duly appreciated.

Lorin A. Staley.

Mr. Staley, of the law firm of Bucklin, Staley & Safley' was born in Newark, Ohio, February 12, 1854. At an early age he removed with his parents to Tama county, Iowa, where his early life was spent in attending district school. In 1865, he removed with his parents to Memphis, Tenn., thence, in 1867, to Sedalia, Mo., and the following year to

Cooper county, same State. During the latter year he entered the State University, at Columbia, Mo., from which he graduated in 1873. He then came to Denver and began the study of law; in 1876, he was admitted to the bar, and practiced in Denver three years. In February, 1879, he came to Kokomo, formed a partnership with Ben. Safley, and during his residence there, was actively engaged in the practice of his profession. In June, 1879, he was appointed City Attorney of Kokomo, which office he honorably and efficiently filled one year. Following this he removed to Grand Junction, the county seat of Mesa county, where he entered into partnership with Hon. J. W. Bucklin, still retaining his connection with his former partner Ben. Safley who had removed to the city of Denver. In his new home he soon rose to a position of prominence among the legal lights of that rising city. He was married in 1885 and is the proud father of one child. Mr. Staley's knowledge and acute analysis of the law makes him a very successful practitioner. He held the position of City Attorney in Grand Junction for a number of years. We predict for him a bright future.

L. Ransohoff.

Mr. Ransohoff, one of the members of the enterprising firm of Ballin & Ransohoff, is a German by birth, and was educated in that country. Mr. Ransohoff was married to Miss Rosalie Steinfeld in the year 1878, and is the happy father of two children. He has been engaged in the dry goods business in Denver since the fall of 1869, and from a small beginning has reached the important position the firm now hold in the commercial world. He is tall and genteel in appearance, and his deportment is alike graceful and gentlemanly, and to his good manners may be attributed in a great measure the popularity and business which the firm control. Messrs. Ballin & Ransohoff occupy the large corner store in the Tabor Opera House, on Curtis and Sixteenth streets, and as they are gentlemen of strict integrity, they will no doubt continue to lead in their business.

John Curran Keegan.

A rising young legal light of Denver and a son of the "Emerald Isle" was born near Ballinamore, County Leitrim, Ireland. He began his education at the National School, Ballinamore, afterwards at St. Mary's Academy, Arva, County Corean, and at the University of Dublin. After finishing his college course he studied law in London, England. Mr. Keegan is proud, and justly so, of the fact that his ancestors were active participants in every movement, looking to the freedom of his native country, some of them having suffered martyrdom in the Irish Rebellion of 1798 under Robert Emmett. Soon after Mr. Keegan's arrival in this country he obtained a position upon the editorial staff of the New York Star, at the same time doing other literary work for foreign periodicals. Following this he again resumed the study of the law. When the well-known Chilian leaders, Generals Lynch and Higgins were in New York seeking men to aid them in conquering the irrepressible Peruvians, he joined his fortune with them and was a participent and faithful follower of Gen. Lynch in many exciting and dangerous events, and upon the final settlement of the Chilian-Peruvian question he again returned to New York and resumed the study of the law. From New York he went to Chicago where he was for a time engaged in journalistic work, but finally resumed the practice of his profession. In January of 1883, he came to Denver and has ever since applied himself to his profession and has built up for himself a lucrative and growing practice of which many an older lawyer might be proud. Mr. Keegan was married on September 25, 1882, to Miss Mary A. O'Connor, at La Salle, Illinois. His life, though short, has been an eventful one, and his adventures have been of a character to sharpen his wits and bring out his resources, and have put him in possession of experiences of incalculable value. We predict for him a bright future.

Frank Church.

Hon. Frank Church, who holds at the present time the position of County Treasurer of Arapahoe county, was born at Massena, St. Lawrence, New York, in the year 1844, and graduated at St. Lawrence Academy. He also attended Middleburg College, Vermont, graduating in the class of 1869. Mr. Church was married to Miss Phœbe E. Gove, at Denver, Colorado, in 1871; they have one child. Mr. Church has always been an active Republican, and his merits as a man and politican have been amply shown in the various positions of trust accorded to him in political and social circles. He has filled the position of County School Superintendent for four years; has been a member of the School Board for District No. 1, and was elected a member of the State Senate for 1879. In the societies that he belongs to he has also been favored with many high offices, and by his strict attention to everything he undertakes he has well earned the thanks and esteem of those whom he serves.

John L. Routt.

Hon. John L. Routt, the last Territorial Governor and the first State Governor of Colorado, was born in Caldwell county, Kentucky in 1828. He received a common school education in Bloomington, Illinois, and afterwards learned the trade of builder and machinist, which he continued to follow until he was twenty-five years old. The first office of importance that he held was that of Sheriff of McLean county, Illinois. In 1852 he was appointed Captain of Co. E, the color Company of the Ninety-fourth Illinois Volunteers. At the battle of Prairie Grove, Arkansas, he met with some narrow escapes, three bullets having passed through his clothing in one day. The regiment he was in was attached to Grant's forces before Vicksburg, and remained there until after the fall of that city. They also served under General Banks in Texas. Captain Routt served until the fall of 1865, and upon his return to Bloomington found that he had been placed as a candidate for Treasurer of McLean county, and he was not only elected that time, but re-elected the succeeding term, and then declined to become a candidate for the third term. He was then offered the position of Chief Clerk of the Bureau of the Second Assistant Postmaster General at Washington, which he accepted. In 1870 President Grant voluntarily appointed him as United States Marshal for the southern district of Illinois, comprising twenty-seven counties. In the fall of 1871 President Grant conferred the higher position upon him of Second Assistant Postmaster General, which position he honorably filled until 1875, when the same President tendered to him the Governorship of Colorado. Upon reaching here he set the machinery in motion to establish a State Government for Colorado, and mainly through his efforts President Grant, on August 1, 1876, issued a proclamation, admitting Colorado into the Union as a State. In acknowledgment of his services Governor Routt was nominated by the Republicans, by acclamation, for Governor of the new State, and was elected to the position. The Governor, as President of the State Land Board, secured for the State some of the best lands under the grants of Congress. He also instituted measures to establish the new State on a good financial basis. Governor Routt engaged in mining in Leadville, with the customary ups and downs, but by good luck, combined with good judgement, managed to come out on top. He has also become largely interested in stock-growing, and amongst cattlemen is regarded as understanding that business thoroughly. At all cattle conventions, he is accorded the positions of honor, which his knowledge and happy disposition peculiarly fits him for.

Frederick Cramer,

Sheriff of Arapahoe county, was born in Sand Lake, Renseler Co., New York, August 25, 1833, and there received a common school education. In 1852 he went to New York City and took charge of a mill for the manufacture of wood-work. In 1858 he went to Minnesota and Montana, and was there during the Indian massacre of 1862-3. In Sept., 1863, he was married to Miss Zilpa Parker, of Brooklyn, New York. The same year he came to Colorado, and followed mining in Park county until 1865, when he came to Denver to locate as a contractor and builder. During his residence in Denver he has served as a member of the School Board and also in the City Council, and repeatedly has refused to be again nominated for public positions. In his capacity as Sheriff he is doing hard work to faithfully perform the duties of his office, and has exhibited good skill in that capacity. As a contractor and builder he has erected many fine buildings and is acknowledged as a thorough artist in that line. Personally he is large and portly, and bears a kind and honest face—having the stamp of a man who holds a warm heart for friends and who is also capable of forgiving his enemies.

James H. Jones,

The local agent for the Pacific Express Co. in one of those who have become familiar to the citizens of Denver, through long continue service among them. He is by birth a Virginian. In 1849 he emigrated to Missouri and embarked in mercantile pursuits. In 1853 he began freighting on the plains and in the mountains between the Missouri River and Salt Lake City, with headquarters in the latter place. He removed to Colorado early in 1867 as the agent of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express and stage lines, then running from Fort Kearney to the Eastern terminus of the Central Pacific Railroad and covering about three thousand miles of stage line. On the completion of the Union Pacific to Cheyenne the line was sold to John Hughes & Co., who retained Mr. Jones as their agent. After the Kansas Pacific Railroad was completed to Denver the stages were withdrawn, and the express business revested to Wells, Fargo & Co., and was subsequently transferred to the Union Pacific and Kansas Pacific Express Company, with Mr.

Jones as agent for both. He was at one time the General Agent for the Kansas Pacific Railway. Under his management the express business has grown from a very insignificant beginning to its present magnitude. He has witnessed the growth of the city of Denver from a population of 4,000 to its present numbers and has retained his position through all its vicissitudes and changes of administration, and during these years has devoted himself quietly to the faithful discharge of his duties. It may be said of him that while he carefully guards the interests of his company, he is at the same time just to the public, by whom he is held in universal esteem. Although maintaining a quiet dignity, he is genial and affable, and no person ever went to him on any business, however unimportant, and failed to meet a courteous reception and the consideration due from one gentleman to another. He is a thorough business man of sound view, and his judgment in all matters affecting questions of transportation is held in business circles as of the greatest value. Although repeatedly solicited to become a candidate for various political honors, he has uniformly declined, having no taste or inclination in that direction. Mr. Jones' hair and beard are whitening with the advance of years but he still retains his old time vigor and attends to all the duties incident to his position with the same interest and care which he has always shown, and does not allow any of its minutiest details to escape him. His friends may look for many more years of usefulness from him, his pleasant continuance and wise business tact could not well be spared.

H. M. Teller.

Henry Moore Teller is of Dutch descent, and was born in Granger, Alleghany county, New York, May 23, 1850. His father, John Teller, was born in Schenectedy, New York, February 7, 1800, was a farmer, and spent a long life as such. His mother, who is yet living, is a native of Vermont, and was born in 1808. Henry received a good academic education. While he was attending the academy, he at intervals taught school to aid him in the further prosecution of his studies. Having completed the academic course, he read law in the office and under the instruction of Judge Martin Grover, and was admitted to the bar January 5, 1858, at Binghampton, New York. He then moved to Morrison, Whitesides county, Illinois, where he began the practice, which he continued at that place until April 1861, when he emigrated and settled in Colorado. Here he found a wider field for the exercise of his talents, and both in the practice of law and in other enterprises he has been remarkably successful up to the present time. The law firm of which he is the senior partner is that of H. M. & W. Teller. The Colorado Central Railway is one of the most important enterprises ever projected in the State, and the honor of originating it and pressing the enterprise to a successful termination is due to Mr. Teller. Its charter was drawn by him and presented to the Territorial Legislature in 1865. For five years he was president of the company. Into its construction he infused the energy of his own progressive spirit, and its subsequent management has been watched by him with the utmost solicitude. As a business man and financier, Mr. Teller has proven his excellence. His judgement is clear, and upon a presentation of facts, is quickly formed. He rarely errs when thoroughly acquainted with the subject in hand, whether as a lawyer or an operator. During the Indian troubles of 1863, he was appointed a Brigadier-General of Militia, which capacity he served two years and then resigned the place. He is a prominent Mason and Knight Templar, having served as Grand Master of the State seven years, and was Grand Commander of the Knights Templar of Colorado. In politics he was originally a Democrat, but joined the Republicans in 1855, when the party was in its infancy. Although he has long been actively engaged in politics and thoroughly identified with the party, yet he was never a candidate for any office till he became a candidate for United States Senator in 1876. Even then he did not work for the position. Long residence in the Territory, active work in advancing its material progress, a wide-spread reputation as a sound and able lawyer and previous labors for the welfare of the party, together with an extensive acquaintance with the people of Colorado, made his election by the Legislature a comparatively easy matter. When, therefore, Colorado came to choose her first two Senators, he was elected for a period that was to be determined by lot. He drew the short term, which closed in 1877. He was re-elected to serve a full term from 1877 to 1883, and was again re-elected in 1883, and is now in the Senate. Senator Teller's career in the National Legislature has been marked by the same energy, the same integrity and the same sagacity that characterized his earliest life. He is popular with his people, because their welfare, and not his own personal interests, is the first thought with him. Colorado is rapidly developing into a populous and wealthy State, and she requires, in her senatorial representation, liberal thought, sound policy and a comprehensive grasp of intellect. And these she finds well developed in her distinguished Senator. He is popular with the administration and with his brother Senators, because of his intelligence, his fidelity and his recognized ability. He was married at Yuba, New Cork, January 7, 1863, to Miss Harriet M. Bruce, daughter of Packard Bruce, an intelligent, energetic and thrifty farmer. Of this marriage four children have been born; all natives of Central City, Colorado. Mrs. Teller is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church; of which Senator Teller is a supporter, but not a communicant. He is five feet eleven inches high, of active habits, enjoys perfect health, weighs one hundred and sixty-five pounds and is endowed with great power of endurance. Senator Teller is a man of great generosity. To the deserving poor he is a friend and benefactor. He has done much gratuitous work for the advancement of Colorado and has spent his money freely wherever an advantage to the State could be secured. In society he is genial and attractive, possessing magnetic qualities that instantly attract men to him. With his professional brethren, he is courteous, affable and engaging. His reputation for probity and uprightness of life is above reproach. Studious, reflecting, laborious and faithful as a lawyer, he has acquired a standing at the bar second to no man in the West. He is original, and his opinions are based upon conclusions at which he has arrived after mature thought. His perseverance is proverbial, and he never forsakes a cause when clouds and doubts begin to gather. Before a jury he is almost irresistible, while as a jurist his profound knowledge of underlying principles is everywhere recognized. Comparatively young in the halls of Legislation, he is making a name in Congress that will go down to the future and be a credit to the State he represents.

Vidal Shoblo,

One of the interpreters in Spanish for the House in the Sixth General Assembly, was born in New Mexico April 28, 1861, and received his education in the Spanish language in Trinidad, Colorado, his present home. Mr. Shoblo is a Democrat, and though quite young is favorably regarded by that party. For the last four years he has been in the County Clerk's office of Las Animas county. In 1881, when but twenty years old, he was interpreter for the Senate; and he has also been one of the translators in Spanish for the State for the past four years in his county. Mr. Shoblo is young and talented, and is possessed of such abilities that assures for him a useful public career. He is still unmarried, but as he is young and handsome he will have but little trouble to get a better half when he so desires, and thus help to increase and replenish the earth

Territorial Organization.

W. B. VICKERS.

The early pioneers were good citizens, but they forsaw the lawless element which would fall upon them presently, and earnestly endeavored to provide themselves with proper laws and peace officers. But the work of organizing a Territory is at best a tedious process, and, in this case, it was hindered by conflicting interests and opinions. Some wanted to organize a State at once, claiming in their enthusiasm, that the requisite population could be shown by the time a vote would be taken on the question. Some opposed alike the State and Territorial movement, and wanted to remain a dependence of Kansas, and the roughs were opposed to any and all forms of government—not very strange, in view of the fact that most of them were fugitives from justice, in one or another of the older States or Territories.

After the formal establishment of the new county under Kansas administration, the next important step was the State movement. A public meeting, held in Auraria (West Denver), April 11, 1859, had resolved in favor of a State organization, and the scheme advanced so far during the summer that a Constitution was prepared, and submitted to a vote of the people in September. The convention which framed the Constitution, wisely provided that, in case of its rejection, a delegate to Congress, to be voted for on the same day, should proceed to Washington, and again endeavor to have the gold region set off from Kansas, as a new Territory, to be known as Jefferson. The Constitution was rejected by a large majority, the vote in its favor being but 649 to 2,007 against it.

B. D. Williams was elected Delegate over seven competitors. The election was a very exciting affair. Even at that early day, there were charges and counter-charges of fraud, some of them, probably, well founded. The Returning Board came in for its share of obloquy, too, but, as no "eminent citizens," or Congressional Committee, inquired into the matter, it failed to achieve a national reputation.

Thus ended the first effort of the people of Colorado for admission into the Union. It was renewed on several occasions prior to the final successful movement in 1875-76. On one occasion, it was so far successful that, in 1864, Congress passed an enabling act under which a Constitution was framed, adopted, and all the machinery of State stood ready to move at a moment's notice, when President Andrew Johnson vetoed everything by refusing to ratify the Constitution, on the ground that it contained an unconstitutional provision restricting suffrage to white inhabitants. This was a terrible blow not only to the people of the State generally, but to the unfledged State officials and Congressional delegation. Hon. J. B. Chaffee and ex-Gov. John Evans had been chosen Senators; Hon. George M. Chilcott, Representative in Congress; William Gilpin, Governor; George A. Hindsale, Lieutenant Governor; J. H. Gest, Secretary of State, and W. R. Gorsline, Allen A. Bradford and J. Bright Smith, Justices of the Supreme Court.

Upon the failure of the first effort in 1859, the Provisional Government of the Territory of Jefferson was organized, by the election of R. W. Steele, as Governor; Lucien W. Bliss, Secretary; C. R. Bissell, Auditor; G. W. Cook, Treasurer; Samuel McLean, Attorney-General, and a full ticket, which was voted at twenty-seven precincts, and for which some two thousand one hundred votes were cast, pro and con. But in order to be on the safe side, still another election was held on the same day, at which a full set of county officers were chosen, under Kansas rule, and, so the early pilgrims sailed along under triple laws for a time, the Miner's court having been organized to mete out justice after its crude and vigorous but very healthy fashion.

The "Provisional Government," as the Territorial party was called, elected a Legislature, which met in November, and transacted considerable business. The city of Denver was first chartered by this body. Nine counties were represented in the Legislature, and Gov. Steele set out to officer them by appointing Probate Judges and ordering county elections in January, 1860. There was little or no objection to the office-holding part of the programme, but a poll-tax of $1 per capita, levied by the Provisional Government, was the occasion of much vigorous "kicking," and went farther toward breaking down than sustaining Gov. Steele's administration.

Meantime, Capt. Richard Sopris, now an honored citizen of Denver, represented "Arapahoe county" in the Kansas Legislature, and a complete list of Kansas county officers had been chosen in the valleys, while the mountain counties stood by their Miner's courts, and as much of the Provisional Government as suited them. If an honest miner failed to secure his rights in one court, he incontinently rushed into another; if he feared to go to trial in one, he took a change of venue to the other. Sometimes cases were tried in both courts, and as the fine art of tax fees had early penetrated into the country, litigants often found themselves as poor after a case was won as they were before.

In January, 1860, the Provisional Legislature met again and made some more laws, which were as inoperative as their predecessors. Their failure, however, was due rather to the passivity than resistance of the people. The country was, in fact, peaceable and law-abiding, with the exception of that dangerous class common to the border, to which all laws were alike objectionable, and these roughs were kept in check by the fear of summary punishment. Miners' courts in the mountains had been supplemented by people's courts in the valleys. The proceedings of the latter were as open and orderly as those of the former; indeed, they approached the dignity of a regularly constituted tribunal.

They were always presided over by a magistrate, either a Probate Judge or a Justice of the Peace. The prisoner had counsel and could call witnesses, if the latter were within reach.

So passed the year 1860, which was marked by some very exciting criminal history, and, early in December, upon the reassembling of Congress, the claims of Colorado to Territorial recognition were persistently pressed, not only by her own delegates, but by many members who had near relatives or friends in the Pike's Peak country. After a little delay, caused by a press of political business in both Houses, Congress finally took up and passed the Colorado bill, which became a law February 26, 1861. President Lincoln immediately appointed Federal officers for the new Territory. William Gilpin was the Governor; Lewis Ledyard Weld, Secretary; B. F. Hall, Chief Justice; S. Newton Pettis and Charles Lee Armour, Associate Justices; Copeland Townsend, United States Marshal; William L. Stoughton, Attorney-General, and Gen. Francis M. Case, Surveyor-General.

Gov. Gilpin reached Denver May 29, following his appointment. A census of the Territory, taken by him soon after his arrival, showed a population of 25,328, divided as follows: White males over age, 18,136; white males under age, 2,622; females, 4,484; negroes, 89.

The new Territory was carved out of the public domain lying between the 102d and 109th meridians of longitude and the 37th and 41st parallels of latitude, thus forming a compact and nearly square tract, its length, east and west, being 370 miles and its width 280. It comprises an area of 104,500 square miles, an Empire in itself and the third largest State in the Union, Texas being the first and California second. According to the maps fully one-third of Colorado is covered by the Rocky Mountains and about one-third more is made up by the desert plains, the remaining third is spurs from the main range on the west side interspersed here and there by small valleys along the water courses.

State Constitutional Convention.

BY E. T. WELLS.

I have been solicited to write a history of the Constitutional Convention which framed the fundamental law under which we now live. To redeem a promise incautiously given, I essay the task. I cannot, however, at this distance of time, do more than mention the personnel of the convention and something of the most salient features of its deliberations.

The first attempt on the part of the inhabitants of the Territory of Colorado to secure Statehood was in the year 1864. In that year Congress granted an enabling act, and an election was had for delegates to a convention to frame a constitution. The poverty of the community; the immense distance which intervened at that time between our frontier and that of the nearest States, Indian hosilities and other considerations, occasioned a division of sentiment which resulted in the defeat of the effort. In the succeeding year without Congressional sanction, an election was held, delegates chosen, convention called and a Constitution framed which was adopted by popular vote at an election held on the 1st of September 1865. On the 14th November 1865 officers for the new State were chosen as follows:

Governor,..........William Gilpin, r
Lieut -Governor...G. A. Hinsdale, d
Sec'y of State......Josiah H. Guest, r
Treasurer...........Alex. W. Atkins, r
Supt. Public Inst....R. K. Frisbee, r
Atto'ry Gen'l......W. B Holloway, r

Judges Supreme Court....................
* William R. Gorsline, r
Allen A. Bradford, r
* J. Bright Smith, r
Representative in Congress..........
George M. Chilcott, r

At the same election a Legislature was chosen consisting of nine Republicans and four Democrats in the Senate and twenty-two Republicans and four Democrats in the House. The same division of sentiment among the people of the Territory, attributable to the same causes which had defeated the previous efforts for admission, however continued, and although the Legislature elected for the proposed State convened on the 12th December 1865 and elected as Senators John Evans and Jerome B. Chaffee, the bill for admission of the State was, mainly through the efforts of the disaffected within the Territory, vetoed by the then President Johnson.

The effort for admission as a State was not actively renewed thereafter until the election of the Hon. Jerome B. Chaffee as Delegate in Congress in 1871. Upon his election Mr. Chaffee immediately gave his attention to creating among Republicans in Congress a sentiment favorable to the admission of Colorado; and through his efforts, an Enabling Act was finally adopted by Congress on the 8th of March, 1874. The Act provided for the choice of representatives to form a convention under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Governor, the Chief Justice and the U. S. Attorney, upon proclamation of the Governor, to be issued within ninety days after the 1st of September; 1875. In pursuance of this enactment the Hon. John L. Routt, then Governor of the Territory, issued his proclamation on the 14th September, 1875, calling for an election to be held on the 25th of October in the same year for representatives to a convention to frame a Constitution for the new State. Under the authority of the Enabling Act, the Governor, Chief Justice and U. S. Attorney apportioned the representatives to the convention among the several counties in the State as follows:

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* I give the politics of Judge Gorsline and Judge Smith as they are set down in the journals of the day. Though never men of ultra views, they subsequently acted with the Democratic party.

District.	*Counties.*	*No. Delegates*
No. 1	Weld	2
“ 2	Weld and Larimer	1
“ 3	Larimer	1
“ 4	Boulder	2
“ 5	Gilpin	2
“ 6	Clear Creek	2
“ 7	Clear Creek, Summit and Grand	1
“ 8	Jefferson	2
“ 9	Arapahoe	6
“ 10	Arapahoe and Douglas	1
“ 11	Bent	1
“ 12	Elbert and Bent	1
“ 13	El Paso	2
No. 14	Lake and Park	2
“ 15	Saguache	1
“ 16	Fremont	1
“ 17	Pueblo	2
“ 18	Las Animas	3
“ 19	Huerfano and Las Animas	1
“ 20	Huerfano	1
“ 21	Costilla	1
“ 22	Conejos	1
“ 23	Rio Grande and Hinsdale	1
“ 24	La Plata	1
	Total	39

As part of the history of the movement it may be interesting to record the names of the gentlemen who received the suffrages of their fellow-citizens on this occasion, as set forth in the report of the Territorial Board of Canvassers, and the votes which they respectively secured. The political preferences of the successful candidates, whether Republican or Democrat, are indicated by Districts:

1—Weld County: S. J. Plumb, r, 569; J. S. Wheeler, d, 494; H. T. West, 286; N. C. Meeker, 1.

2—Weld and Larimer: A. K. Yount, r, 635; N. C. Meeker, 603; Charles E. Broad, 1.

3—Larimer: W. C. Stover, d, 314; W. N. Bachelder, 189.

4—Boulder: William E. Beck, r, 710; Byron L. Carr, r, 673; James Nevens, 539; Judson W. Turrell, 553.

5—Gilpin: Alvin Marsh, r, 551; H. B. Morse, d, 400; L. C. Rockwell, r, 575; Henry Paul, d, 321; John L. Barlow, 41.

6—Clear Creek: Wm. M. Clark, r, 705; Wm. H. Cushman, d,

705; Charles P. Baldwin, r, 595; Wm. S. Rockwell, d, 594.
7—Clear Creek, Summit and Grand: W. W. Webster, r, 689; James R. Wagstaff, 441; Stephen Decatur, 326; James Wagstaff, 63.
8—Jefferson: G. G. White, d, 408; Wm. Lee, d, 425; A. S. Benson, 339; W. D. Arnett, 302.
9—Arapahoe: E. T. Wells, r, 1,496; H. P. H. Bromwell, r, 1,297; L. C. Ellsworth, r, 1,460; F. J. Ebert, r, 1,392; Daniel Hurd, r, 1,321; C. P. Elder, r, 1,483; Alfred Sayre, d, 1,000; R. G. Buckingham, d, 834; Wm. Gilpin, 777; Alvin McCune, 761; H. R. Hunt, 732; James Weir, 723.
10—Arapahoe and Douglas: C. P. Wilcox, r, 1,348; John H. Craig, 1,107.
11—Bent: B. Van Zandt, d, 49; J. W. Widderfield, d, 69; Eugene Tasoin, 65.
12—Bent and Elbert: John S. Hough, d, 240.
13—El Paso: Joseph C. Wilson, r, 459; Robert Douglas, r, 462; James T. Wilson, 197: E. R. Smith, 176.
14—Park and Lake: William H. James, r, 369; Webster Ballinger, r, 306; George E. Pease, d, 425; Wm. Meyer, 299.
15—Saguache: W. B. Felton, r, 35; R. H. Jones, 29; John Lawrence, 8.
16—Fremont: A. D. Cooper, r, 301; John W. Warren, 269.
17—Pueblo: Henry C. Thatcher, r, 217; Wilbur F. Stone, d, 215.
18—Las Animas: Jesus M. Garcia, d, 612; Casimero Barela, d, 605; Rafael Chacon, d, 211; George Boyles, d, 476; James E. Martin, 96; A. F. Dunton, 83.
19—Las Animas and Huerfano: Agapeta Vigil, d, 596; Clemente Trigillo, 263; Anastasia Valdez, 85.
20—Huerfano: Robert A. Quillian, d, 200; Daniel J. Hayden, 84.
21—Costilla: Wm. H. Meyer, r, 418; Daniel Hendricks, 19.
22—Conejos: Lafayette Head, r, 738.
23—Rio Grande and Hinsdale: William R. Kennedy, d, 204; Henry Henson, 158.
24—La Plata: Henry R. Crosby, r, 185; E. M. Hamilton, 66; N. E. Haymaker, 33.

The Convention met at nine in the morning of the 21st of December, 1875, in the third story of the building, then known as the First National Bank Building, situated at the corner of 16th and Blake streets. The journals of the day record that under the direction of the Mayor of the city, the Hon. William J. Barker, the hall had been ornamented with numerous paintings contributed by citizens of Denver and draped with the National flag. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon the convention met for the purpose of temporary organization and was called to order by the Hon. Robert Douglas, of El Paso county, a venerable gentleman who has served on several occasions in the Territorial Legislature. On motion of the Hon. Henry C. Thatcher, of Pueblo, Wilbur F. Stone, Esq., of the same county, was selected for temporary President and delivered an appropriate address, expressing the hope that the deliberations of the convention would be animated by candor, moderation and a true pride of State, and that the Constitution adopted might be a monument of honor to the Centennial State. William R. Kennedy, Esq., of Hinsdale, was elected temporary Secretary, and Alvin Marsh, Esq., of Gilpin county; Clarence B. Elder, Esq.; of Arapahoe county and Robert Quillian, Esq., of Huerfano county, were appointed a Committee on Credentials. At a later nour the Committee on Credentials reported the following named delegates as entitled to seats upon the floor of the convention:

1—S J Plumb and Jno S Wheeler
2—A K Yount
3—W C Stover
4—W E Beck, Byron L Carr
5—Alvin Marsh and L C Rockwell
6—Wm H Cushman, Wm M Clark
7—W W Webster
8—G G White and William Lee
9—H P Bromwell, L C Ellsworth, F J Ebert, C P Elder, E T Wells and Daniel Hurd
10—H P Wilcox
11—J W Widderfield
12—John S Hough
13—J C Wilson and R Douglas
14—Wm H James and Geo E Pease
15—W B Felton
16—A D Cooper
17—Wilbur F Stone and Henry C Thatcher
18—George Boyles, J M Garcia and Casimero Barela
19—Agapeta Vijil
20—Robert A Quillian
21—William H Meyer
22—Lafayette Head
23—W R Kennedy
24—Henry R Crosby

At a later date B. Van Zant made claim to the seat of the Hon. J. W. Widderfield, but the committee to whom the matter was reported, were unable to find any ground for his claim. This was the only contest which occurred.

On the adjournment of the convention for the afternoon, the Republican members met in caucus and agreed upon a permanent organization of the convention selecting for the several positions the gentlemen of their faith afterwards elected. The delegates of the Democratic party, being in the minority, had previously met in caucus and determined on the course to be taken by them.

On the 22nd December, the convention met pursuant to adjournment and completed its organization by the election of the following:

President	Joseph C Wilson, rep	El Paso
Secretary	W W Coulson, rep	Boulder
First Assistant Secretary	Herbert Stanley, rep	Clear Creek

Second Assistant Secretary	H A Terpenning, rep	Arapahoe
Enrolling & Engrossing Clerk	F J Stanton, dem	Arapahoe
Sergeant-at-Arms	A H Barker, rep	Arapahoe
Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms	Robert A Kirker, rep	Park
Doorkeeper	Andrew Schmidt, rep	Arapahoe
Janitor	Clay Forbes, rep	Arapahoe
Page	Robert Frieaz, dem	Las Animas
Interpreter	David Wilkins, dem	Las Animas
Fireman	Gabino Pondo, dem	Las Animas

The proceedings for the permanent organization were enlivened by an animated speech from the Hon. George E. Pease, denouncing the conduct of the Republican members in engrossing the places in the gift of the convention after the many disclaimers of partisanship which had been made. At the conclusion of the remarks of Mr. Pease a delegate remarked in the slang of the day "Let us have Pease." Resolutions were passed formally adopting the Constitution of the United States in pursuance of the requirements of the Enabling Act. The proceedings of this day were opened with prayer by the Rev. E. Voorhees Finch and on the following day it was voted that the ministers of the various denominations of Denver, or other ministers present in the city be invited by the Chair to officiate alternately as Chaplains of the convention. At the subsequent days' sessions, prayer was offered by Bishop John F. Spaulding and by the Rev. Mr. Eads, Dr. Lord of the Presbyterian church, the Rev. J. M. Sturtevant of the Congregational church, the Reverends Bliss, Haskell, Adams, Hawley, Linn, Wellington, Keller, Hartford and Miller; many of these gentlemen officiating upon several occasions.

On the 5th day of the session of the convention (January 4th) the Chair announced the standing committees, as follows:

Bill of Rights—Marsh, Widderfield, Head, Ellsworth and Wheeler.

Legislation and Legislature—Thatcher, Stover, Elder, James, Meyer, Wilcox, Clark, Boyles and Cushman.

Executive Department—Elder, Hough, James, Head and White.

Judiciary—Stone, Wells, Thatcher, Beck, Marsh, Rockwell, White, Boyles, Kennedy, Pease, Felton.

Rights of Suffrage and Elections—Webster, Bromwell, Stone, Beck, Vigil.

Impeachment and Removal from Office—Crosby, White, Wilcox, Meyer and Garcia.

Education and Educational Institutions--Hurd, Stone, Carr, Wheeler and Douglas.

Public and Private Corporations—Rockwell, Cooper, Ellsworth, Thatcher, Wheeler, Meyer, Douglas, Webster, Barela.

Revenue and Finance—Cushman, Yount, Hough, Plumb and Ellsworth.

Counties—Boyles, James, Stover, Hurd and Plumb.

Officers and Oath of Office—Felton, Wells, Lee, Crosby and Quillian.

Military Affairs—Carr, Cooper and Pease.

Mines and Mining—Clark, James, Kennedy, Rockwell Crosby, Stover, Ebert, Carr and Webster.

Irrigation, Agriculture and Manufactures—Plumb, Head, Barela, Felton, Wheeler, Lee, Ebert, Widderfield and Cooper.

Accounts and Expenditures of Convention—Yount, Ebert and Barela.

State Institutions and Buildings—Douglas, Hurd, Quillian, Cushman and Kennedy.

Congressional and Legislative Apportionment—Beck, Thatcher, Quillian, Ellsworth, White, Meyer, Pease, Kennedy and Clark.

Federal Relations—Wilcox, White and Garcia.

Future Amendments—Pease, Elder, Boyles, Wilcox and Marsh.

Revision and Adjustments—Wells, Bromwell, Carr, Lee and Rockwell.

Schedule—Quillian, Wells, Stone, Marsh and Carr.

Printing—Hough, Bromwell and Webster.

Enrolling and Engrossing—Cooper, Crosby and Widderfield.

State, County and Municipal Indebtedness—Bromwell, Cushman, Hough, Douglas and Yount.

Forest Culture—Ebert, Felton and Stover.

Miscellaneous—Head, Beck, Garcia, Lee and Elder.

On the following day (January 5th) the rules for the government of the proceedings of the convention were adopted, substantially the same as those controlling the House of Representatives of the Territory. As illustrating the interest felt by the community generally in the labors of the convention it may be mentioned that the First National Bank of Denver, the City National Bank and the Colorado National Bank each agreed to advance the sum of $1,000 to be applied to the discharge of the per diem of the members. The convention were invited to be present at several public entertainments. The Library Association of the city of Denver offered to the convention the free use of their library. Its sessions were generally attended by persons from all parts of the Territory, and from the beginning almost to the end of the session, petitions, memorials and remonstrances, expressive of the views and wishes of the petitioners and memorialists were continually presented. The convention were urged to exempt mining properties and not to exempt them; to tax church property and school property equally with other properties, and to exempt them. Petitions were presented in favor of allowing a division of the school fund and against this; in favor of and against women suffrage; in favor of and against the recognition of the Divine Power in the Preamble; against the employment of chaplains to the Legislature and in public prisons, asylums and other institutions. The Presbytery of the Territory presented a memorial urging that the convention should recognize the authority of God and the obligation and necessity of the Sabbath as a civil institution, and many other like propositions were presented to the convention. One enthusiastic gentleman framed and caused to be printed and circulated before the convention met, a constitution which the convention was recommended to adopt literally. During the session many petitions were presented in regard to provisions for the control of railways; and it may be remarked that gentlemen who have since that time been most active in promoting such legislation, were then opposed to conferring the power of regulation.

The Legislative Assembly on the 11th Februasy adopted an act providing that the convention should receive the same per diem and mileage as the members of the Legislature, and appropriated $26,000 to defray the per diem and other expenses.

On the 5th January the work of the convention fairly commenced, and on that day resolutions were presented as follows:

By Mr. Beck—Proposing a form of Preamble, respecting the establishment of a State Religion; respecting the support of sectarian schools from the public moneys; respecting the establishment of a system of free schools, and respecting religious instruction in the public schools.

By Mr. Carr—That the property in the waters of the Territory should be vested in the State, and that laws ought to be passed governing the distribution thereof: that all property within the State should be taxed equally.

By Mr. Clark—That only the net product of mineral bearing veins should be taxed.

By Mr. Wilcox—Respecting the formation of judicial districts.

By Mr. Felton—Providing that no law should embrace more than one subject.

By Mr Bromwell—Requiring the committee on Public Indebtedness to enquire as to what reasonable restrictions and limitations should be put on the issuance of municipal bonds.

On the 6th of January a committee previously appointed reported a memorial to Congress praying the appropriation of $25,000, as an increase to the appropriation by the Territorial Legislature before mentioned.

On this day resolutions were presented as follows:

By Mr. James—For the appointment of a Commissioner of Mines and Geology.

By Mr. Wilcox—In regard to the composition of the Legislature and the qualifications of members thereto.

By Mr. Cooper—In respect to discrimination by railroad corporations.

By Mr James—Regard to the taxation of non-residents upon moneys loaned on mortgage within this State.

By Mr. Clark—In regard to uniformity of taxation; in regard to the conviction of crime and providing that it should not be attended with political disability; providing for a majority verdict by juries; providing that the Supreme Court may establish rules of practice for the District Courts.

By Mr. Wilcox—In regard to the assessment of taxes.

By Mr. Douglas—That the several grants of land to the State should be held separately.

By Mr. Lee—Against public credit to private enterprises.

By Mr. Carr—In favor of compulsory education.

By Mr. Bromwell—Providing for the establishment of the rates to be charged upon water furnished for irrigation to be fixed by County Commissioners.

By Mr. Kennedy—In regard to the oath of office.

On the 7th resolutions were presented as follows:

By Mr. Felton—In regard to the basis of Congressional and Legislative apportionment.

By Mr. Ebert—In regard to forest culture proposing an elaborate code of rules for the protection of the forests of the State.

By Mr. White—In regard to the condemnation of toll roads for public purposes.

By Mr. Stover—In regard to taxation of non-residents' lands.

By Mr. Wells—In regard to forest culture; providing the offenders having forfeited their recognizances should not be admitted to bail; in favor of taxing the fees of jurors in civil cases to the parties; in favor of allowing the courts to discharge the jury in certain cases and hear the evidence.

By Mr. Wilcox—Against special acts of incorporation.

By Mr. Bromwell—In favor of the removal of public officers upon impeachment; in respect to the ventilation of mines.

By Mr. Cooper—In favor of disfranchising any candidate for office guilty of bribery.

By Mr. Ebert—In favor of exempting church property from taxation and in favor of taxing the property of institutions of learning not maintained at public expense.

By Mr. Webster—In favor of limiting the power of the Legislature to contract debts.

By Mr. Plumb—To make the stockholders in banks individually responsible.

By Mr. Wheeler—For the protection of the occupants of school lands.

By Mr. Bromwell—In respect to the inalienability of government powers.

By Mr. Carr—Against laws impairing the obligation of contracts or remedies existing at the time of the execution thereof.

On the 8th of January resolutions were presented as follows:

By Mr. Wilcox—In regard to the basis of Legislative apportionment.

By Mr. Ebert—In favor of the establishment of a State University.

By Mr. Beck—Confirming the location of the University at Boulder; invalidating contracts by corporations with their employees; exempting a corporation from liability for injuries.

By Mr. Lee—In favor of exempting from taxation, temporarily, land devoted to forest or orchard culture.

By Mr. Clark—In favor of relief to mining litigants.

By Mr. Carr—In favor of abolishing the grand jury system.

By Mr. Barela—Against fence laws.

By Mr. Carr—In favor of the election of regents for the university.

By Mr. Wilcox—Against public aid to private corporations.

The committee on the Bill of Rights reported on this day.

On January 10th the following resolutions were presented:

By Mr. Hough—In favor of taxing residents on Indian lands; in favor of publishing the laws both in English and Spanish; disabling from holding office.

By Mr. Yount—Confirming the location of the Agricultural college at Fort Collins.

On this day the busy stenographer, who had infested the convention up to that time with propositions to report its proceedings for a consideration, received his final quietus, and the committee on Preamble made their report, which was considered in committee of the whole. The omission from the proposed preamble of a recognition of the Deity occasioned a debate in which Messrs. Bromwell, White, Douglas, Ebert and Beck participated.

On the 11th of January the proposition of Mr. Ebert in favor of laws promoting the growth of forests were considered and the mover of the proposition delivered a thoughtful address, probably the most carefully prepared that was heard during the sessions of the convention.

On the 12th of January the debate upon the preamble was continued in committee of the whole and it was adopted substantially as now appears in the Constitution.

On the same day the resolutions of Mr. Wheeler in respect to the protection of the occupants of school lands were considered and referred to the committee on Education.

On the 13th of January Mr. Kennedy presented resolutions in respect to the inalienability of the power of eminent domain; against the use of public money for the support of sectarian schools; in favor of the eligibility of women to office under school laws. The resolutions of Mr. Bromwell in regard to the inalienability of the powers of government were discussed.

January 14th, Mr. Beck reported the ordinance required by the Enabling Act securing religious toleration and renouncing all claim to the public lands within the Territory.

The resolutions of Mr. Bromwell in regard to the inalienability of government powers were further debated, and the report of the committee on the Executive Department was considered in the committee of the whole, Mr. Elder, Chairman of that committee, making a lengthy address.

On the 15th of January, the committee on Military Affairs submitted their report and the Article on the Executive Department was further considered in committee of the whole.

January 17th, Mr. Pease introduced a resolution in favor of Legislation, declaring it criminal to import adulterated liquors. The proposition of Mr. Pease was afterwards substantially adopted in the 5th section of the 18th Article.

The Article on the executive department was further considered in the committee of the whole, reported to the convention and ordered printed, and the Bill of Rights was considered in the committee of the whole.

January 18th. Petitions were presented as follows:

By Mr. Plumb, Mr. Marsh and Mr. Elder—Asking that property devoted to education be exempted from taxation.

By Mr. Elder--In favor of the establishment of a Police Court for the city of Denver.

A resolution was presented by Mr. Kennedy in respect to future amendments to the Constitution.

The Bill of Rights was further considered in committee of the whole.

On January 19th, petitions were presented as follows:

By Mr. Clark, from citizens of Clear Creek county, asking for the exemption of property devoted to purposes of education and church property.

By Mr. Stover—In favor of incorporating in the constitution an acknowledgment of Divine Providence and prohibiting the abrogation of the Sabbath.

Resolutions were offered as follows:

By Mr. Webster—In favor of securing to each county a member of the House of Representatives.

By Mr. Carr—In favor of making effectual the provisions of the statute authorizing county commissioners to regulate charges upon water.

The Article upon the State militia was considered in committee of the whole and adopted with only verbal changes, which was remarked upon as an anomaly.

The resolutions of Mr. Bromwell as to the assessment of property for taxation were further debated and referred to the committee on Revenue.

January 20th, 21st and 23rd. Petitions and reports were received but no action was taken by the convention.

January 24th. A lengthy and animated debate was had on Mr. Pease's resolution in regard to the prohibition of adulterated liquors.

January 25th. Mr. Wilcox moved an amendment to the rules so as to require the convention to meet at nine in the morning instead of ten as theretofore. (At a later day the same gentleman was found spurring the committees into activity and urging an early adjournment.)

A long debate was had on this day in regard to the printing of the laws in Spanish.

The Legislative Article was considered in committee of the whole and much debate occurred in respect to the proper day to be appointed for the election of the members of the General Assembly.

January 26th. The report of the committee on Legislature and Legislation was considered in committee of the whole.

January 27th The committee on State Institutions made their report by Mr Douglas, Chairman.

The report of the committee on Legislature and Legislation was further considered in committee of the whole.

January 28th. The report of the committee on forest culture was considered in convention and a protracted debate occurred on the proposition to exempt private lands devoted to forest culture from taxation.

The report of the committee of the whole on the Article concerning militia was adopted.

January 29th. The committee on Future Amendments made their report; also the committee on Counties.

The Article upon State Institutions was considered in committee of the whole.

January 31st. The report of the committee on Public Indebtedness was considered in committee of the whole.

February 1st. The Article on Public Indebtedness was further considered in committee of the whole.

The Bill of Rights was considered in convention and a debate occurred in respect to the proposed abolition of the grand jury and the condemnation of private property for private reservoirs, drains and ditches.

February 2nd. The Bill of Rights was further considered in convention and the preamble thereto was adopted.

The report of the committee of the whole on the executive department was considered in convention and a committee was appointed by the Chair to frame an address to the people, also the committee on Mines and Mining made their report.

February 3rd. The report of the committee on Counties was considered in committee of the whole. The proposition originally reported to prohibit the removal of county seats, except by two thirds vote, excited protracted debate.

During this convention a call of the house was ordered and an unhappy member who was absent was fined one bushel of apples and one hundred cigars.

The ordinance previously reported by Mr. Beck with regard to the religious toleration and disclaiming title to public lands was adopted and referred to the committee on Revision and Adjustment.

February 4th. The committee on State Institutions made a further report, and the committee on Judiciary reported the Article on that subject.

February 5th. The report of the committee on Future Amendments of the constitution was considered in committee of the whole.

February 7th. The standing committee upon Officers and Oaths of Office made their report, and the Article on Legislature and Legislation was considered by the convention. Further debate occurred in the committee of the whole as to the day fixed for the election.

As in many other instances the interests of the inhabitants of the mountains were opposed to those of the dwellers in the plains, and the member from the 24th district was foremost in the fray, and had much to say of "the Great Treasure House of the Nation," his customary phrase in alluding to the silver bearing region of the San Juan.

On the 8th February the consideration of the Article upon Legislature and Legislation was continued and an attempt was made to reopen the wrangle in regard to the day of election.

The Article upon Future Amendments was referred to the committee on Revision and Adjustment.

The standing committee on Suffrage and Elections reported the majority by Mr. Webster, the Chairman, against and the minority by Mr. Bromwell in favor of abolishing distinctions of sex in conferring the suffrage.

The report of the committee on Mines and Mining was considered in committee of the whole.

On February 9th the report of the committee on Mines and Mining was further considered in committee of the whole, and the report of the committee on Forest Culture, now contained in section seven of Article 18, was adopted in convention and referred to the committee on Revision and Adjustment.

The report of the committee on Miscellaneous Subjects in regard to the publication of laws and the boundaries of the State was also considered in convention and a protracted debate occurred in regard to the publication of the laws in English, Spanish and German.

The Article concerning Officers and Oath of Office was also considered in committee of the whole.

February 10th. The Article concerning public indebtedness was considered in committee of the whole and certain sections thereof recommitted.

The section proposed by Mr. Pease in regard to the importation of adulterated liquors was adopted in convention and referred to the committee on Revision.

February 11th. The committee on Irrigation, Agriculture and Manufactures made their report.

The Article concerning State Institutions was further considered in committee of the whole.

The Article concerning Officers and Oath of Office was adopted in Convention, and the Preamble to the Constitution was adopted and referred to the committee on Revision.

February 12th. The report of the committee upon Education was considered in committee of the whole and a long debate occurred in regard to the power to be reposed in the Board of Education in respect to prescribing text books.

February 13th. The same Article was further discussed on this day, and a protracted debate occurred upon the proposition to prohibit the use of public moneys in aid of sectarian purposes.

February 14th. A memorial was presented from the Massachusetts Women Suffrage Association urging the extension of the franchise to women. This memorial bearing on the signatures of James Freeman Clark and Lloyd Garrison.

The report of the committee on Education was further considered in committee of the whole.

February 15th. The committee on Commerce was discharged on motion of the Chairman, because unable to act harmoniously.

The report of the committee on Suffrage and Elections was considered in committee of the whole.

The report of the committee on State Institutions and Buildings was adopted; referred to the committee on Revision.

February 16th. The Judiciary Article was considered in committee of the whole, occupying the whole of the session.

February 17th. A Memorial was read from Bishop Machebeuf protesting against the action of the convention on the public school question.

The committee on Public and Private Corporations presented their report.

The Judiciary Article was further considered in committee of the whole.

February 18th. The report of the committee on Irrigation was considered in committee of the whole.

February 19th. Committee on Impeachments and Removals from office presented their report.

The committee on Schedule also reported.

The report of the committee on Education was considered in convention, and the question as to the division of the school fund was again debated. The Article was finally adopted in convention and referred to the committee on Revision.

The Article on Legislature and Legislation was considered and adopted in the convention.

The committee on Revision made their first report.

February 21st. The Article concerning public indebtedness was further considered in committee of the whole, and the phrase "for all purposes" now found contained in section seven of that Article, and which has since occasioned great debate, in clause limiting the amount of the indebtedness which may be incurred, was inserted.

Section seven of the Bill of Rights, which before that had been referred back to the standing committee, was further considered and adopted.

The Article upon counties was further considered in committee of the whole.

February 22nd. The Report of the committee on Impeachments was adopted in convention and referred to the committee on Revision.

The report of the committee on Mines and Mining was considered in convention.

February 23rd The report of the committee on Revision and Adjustment concerning the Article on Impeachments and Removals from Office was presented.

The report of the committee on Irrigation was considered in committee of the whole and the Article on Judiciary, in convention.

February 24th. The Judiciary Article was further considered in convention and debate occurred in regard to the number of the District Judges. It was referred to the committee on Judiciary to consider the expediency of reducing the number of districts to three and conferring power upon the Supreme Judges to take part in the work of the District Courts.

The committee on Revision reported the Article on Executive Department with sundry amendments, which were concurred in.

The report of the committee on Congressional and Legislative apportionment was considered in committee of the whole. Considerable debate took place in regard to both the proposed number of the Legislature and in regard to the apportionment. Objection was made to the number as fixed in the Article on the ground of expense. A committee appointed to inquire into the subject reported that the difference between the cost of one session of the Territorial General Assembly and that of the State Legislature of the proposed number would be less than $2,500. A proposition to reduce the number of Senators from twenty-six to twenty and of representatives from 49 to 35 was lost by a large majority.

Sections proposed for the Judiciary Article conferring upon the Supreme Court the control and supervision of railroads and the regulation of rates was considered in committee of the whole and debated by Mr. Bromwell and Mr. White in support thereof, and by Mr. Thatcher and Mr. Stone in opposition.

February 25th. The committee on Revision and Adjustment made further report, and debate upon the sections proposed by Mr. Bromwell to be added to the judiciary article conferring power of control over Railroad Corporations on Supreme Court was continued. The proposed sections were finally rejected.

The Article upon Corporations was considered in committee of the whole.

February 26th. The Article upon Suffrage and Elections was considered in committee of the whole; also the Article upon Public Indebtedness.

The committee on Accounts reported that the mileage due to the members of the convention amounted to $1,326.

The report of the committee on Revision and Adjustment upon the Articles—Militia, Future Amendments, Executive Department, Officers and Oath of Office, were considered in convention and the amendments and changes recommended by the committee were concurred in and the Articles referred back for adjustment in the Constitution.

February 28th. The Article upon Corporations and the Article upon Counties were considered in convention, adopted with sundry amendments and referred to the committee on Revision.

On this day the President of the convention received a dispatch from Hon. T. M. Patterson, Delegate in Congress, stating that the Senate had just passed a Bill appropriating monies to defray the expenses of the convention, and a vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Patterson.

The Judiciary Article was considered in convention.

February 29. The Judiciary Article was further considered in convention and referred to the committee on Revision.

The report of the committee on Finance was considered in committee of the whole and a further debate occurred in regard to the division of the School Fund.

March 1st. The vote by which Article nine on Legislature prohibiting corporations from relieving themselves by contract from liability for injuries to their employes was reconsidered and the section was at this time lost; it was afterwards adopted.

The Article upon Irrigation was further considered and section six of Article sixteen of the Constitution as now appears as proposed by Mr. Pease. The Article was finally adopted in convention and referred to the committee on Revision.

The Article upon Revenue and Finance was considered in convention.

The committee appointed to prepare an ordinance submitting the Constitution to a popular vote made their report.

March 2nd. The report of the committee on Revision and Adjustment upon the Article on State Institutions and Buildings was considered in convention; also the report on the Article, Executive Department; also the Article on Officers and Oaths of Office, and the amendments and changes suggested by the committee were concurred in.

March 3rd. The committee on Revision reported the Articles upon Incorporation, Suffrage and Elections, and Counties.

The committee on Miscellaneous subjects reported the Article on Distribution of Powers.

Order was given for the arrangement of the several Articles in the Constitution.

A motion was made to reconsider the vote by which property devoted to school, church and Territorial purposes had been exempted from taxation, and a substitute therefor offered by Mr. Beck was adopted.

The report of the committee on Revision upon the Article on Legislation was considered and the amendments and changes recommended by that committee were concurred in and the Article recommitted for adjustment; also the report of the same committee on the Article, Impeachments; the Article on Education and Educational Institutions; the Article on Congressional and Legislative Apportionment, and the Article on State, County and Municipal Indebtedness.

March 4th. The convention received a communication from the Mayor of the city of Pueblo extending an invitation to attend at that city festivities in honor of the completion of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Thanks were returned and the invitation was declined.

A motion was made to strike out section one in the Article on Education prohibiting the General Assembly from prescribing text books and a debate occurred thereon. The motion was lost.

The report of the committee on Miscellaneous Subjects was considered in committee of the whole; also the report of the committee on Schedule.

The reports of the committee on Revision upon the Articles on Counties, Corporations, Suffrage and Election were considered and the amendments recommended by the committee, concurred in.

March 6th. The committee on Revision and Adjustment made further report.

The Schedule was considered in convention, and the report of the committee on Revenue and Finance was considered in committee of the whole. The Schedule was adopted in convention and referred to the committee on Revision.

That committee also reported the Article on Miscellaneous Subjects.

The convention adjourned until the 8th in order to give the committee on Revision opportunity to complete its work.

March 8th. The committee on Revision and Adjustment reported the Articles on Revenue, and Miscellaneous Subjects, The Article on Revenue and Finance was considered in convention and an additional Article offered by Mr. Bromwell limiting the power of Municipal Corporations to incur indebtedness was considered.

March 9th. The committee on Revision reported a substitute for the Election Ordinance.

The committee on Schedule made a Supplemental report.

The committee on Expenditures presented a communication from the Secretary of the Territory, Mr. Taffee, stating he had sent a requisition to Washington for $20,000, and requesting instructions as to the disbursement thereof.

March 10th. The committee on Revision and Adjustment reported various amendments proposed in different Articles, and the report of the committee on Schedule was considered in convention. The substitute for the Election Ordinance was considered in convention and adopted.

On the afternoon of this day the convention was attended by a party of the General Assembly of the State of Kansas, who visited the State at the invitation of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company and a recess was taken to exchange greetings with these guests.

The report of the committee on Revision upon the Supplementary Article of the Schedule was considered and concurred in.

March 11th. A committee was appointed to confer with the Territorial Auditor as to the matter of the payment of the expenses of the convention; and a Resolution was introduced by Mr. Felton directing the committee on Revision to change the Article upon Legislature so that the first Legislature should meet on the first Wednesday of November instead of the 4th. This Resolution I believe was suggested by the Honorable George E. Pease, the purpose of it being to enable the State to choose Presidential Electors. It is probable that but for this change the vote of Colorado would not have been counted at the next ensuing Presidential election.

March 13th. A Resolution was passed directing the delegate from Congress to use his influence to secure the establishment of District Court of the United States for Colorado.

The Address to the people reported by the committee was read and adopted.

Resolutions were introduced directing the enrollment in duplicate of a Resolution adopting the Constitution, the Ordinances, and the Constitution, that the Constitution be attested by the signatures of the President and Secretary and members, present, and that one of said enrolled copies be delivered to the Governor of the Territory to be by him certified to the President and the other delivered to the Secretary of the Territory together with the journal and records of the convention. Four o'clock of the afternoon of this same day was fixed as the hour for the members to append their signatures to the enrolled copy of the Constitution.

March 14th. The convention considered a report of the committee on Judiciary recommending a popular election for the choice of Presidential electors, a precedent for which the committee reported was found in Nevada and other Territories. Mr. Pease opposed the proposition, insisting that the course of the Nevada Convention was without authority, that the votes of that State were received simply because the result was not affected thereby, that if at the ensuing election a majority of the electoral votes, outside of Colorado, should be Democratic, the Democratic House would undoubtedly reject the vote of Colorado.

A Resolution offered by Mr. Thatcher, the same in substance as that offered by Mr. Felton on the 11th, was adopted and the matter referred to the committee on Revision, which committee reported the change on the afternoon of the same day. That committee also reported additional Articles to the Schedule. These were concurred in by the convention and the President announced that this completed the Constitution.

A call of the House was then moved, and Mr. Stone, being found absent was arrested and appropriately dealt with. Messrs. Ellsworth and Elder, of Arapahoe county, were appointed a Committee to see to the printing and distribution of the Constitution, and on motion of Mr. Douglas the thanks of the convention were returned to the clergymen who had officiated in opening the convention with prayer at its sessions.

The committee on Engrossment reported the enrollment of the Constitution which was then put upon its final passage and adopted by the convention—Ayes 30, Noes 0. Mr. Marsh, of Gilpin, produced a pen which he said had been provided to be used by the members in affixing their signatures to the Instrument and to be then presented to the President to be preserved in perpetual memorial. The President affixed his signature to the Constitution and Mr. Carr moved that the Hon. H. P. H. Bromwell, the oldest member of the convention and one of the most honored, should first sign the Constitution, which motion was carried unanimously. The two copies of the Constitution and Ordinances enrolled—one by William H. Salisbury, Esq., now of this city, and the other by Frederick J. Stanton, Esq., now of Cheyenne, were signed by all the members present. An appropriate address to the President of the convention acknowledging the fairness, impartiality and ability with which he had discharged the duties of his office, subscribed by all the members of the convention except one, was presented to that gentleman.

The committee on Expenditures presented a detailed report of the expenses of the Convention. The total miscellaneous expenses including printing ($2,330.22) were reported at $2,929.07; per diem of members for sixty-five days $19,622.; milage of members $1,394.56; total sixty-five days $23,949.07.

After further resolutions touching the expenses of the Convention, the disposition of its property and effects, a prayer by the Rev. J. M. Sturtevant and an address from the President, the Convention adjourned without day.

I have outlined, thus unsatisfactorily, the proceedings of this Convention. Even if the time would serve and other engagements permit, it would be impossible to reproduce even with approximate accuracy its discussions; they were never reported nor authentically preserved. I believe that excepting the admirable address of Mr Ebert, of Arapahoe county, in favor of his proposition for the preservation of the forests, and the speech made by Thatcher in opposition to Mr. Bromwell's proposition to confer the control of the railways upon the Supreme Court, there is no authentic memorial of any part of these debates. They were generally conducted in conversational style, or at least without attempts at oratory, but it appeared to me that the common safeguards and regulations prescribing the division of powers and restricting the several departments, were sufficiently understood and appreciated by a majority of the members. The proceedings of the Convention were almost uniformly harmonious, and I recollect no occasion whatever of the manifestation of personal acrimony or partisan feeling. There were some members of the Convention who would have adorned any deliberative body, and others, a few, who would have been of no value anywhere. Generally speaking they were animated by a conscientious zeal, faithfully to discharge their duty, and with ability equal to the occasion. Those who have read the Constitution will observe that it contains all the modern so-called improvements, to be found in those recently adopted in other States; and some that have no precedent. In respect to some of these new inventions, and especially the many novelties which partake of the nature of ordinary, rather than Constitutional legislation, the work of the Convention is liable to critisism. Laws have been generally found ineffectual to make men either careful of their own rights, or considerate of those of others,

—either intelligent or honest. The same enactments are not more potential when embodied, inappropriately, in the Constitution of the State There are many of the provisions of the Constitution also, which, admirable in themselves, and from which profitable results were anticipated, seem to be without practical value. So it happens notwithstanding the strict provisions of the Constitution to prevent counties and municipal corporations from the unwise use of public funds, and limiting their power of incurring indebtedness, and the taxing power, that many, perhaps the majority of the counties of the State, have gone on in violation of these provisions, exceeding the limit by many thousands of dollars. The periodical examination of the accounts of the Treasurers is, as I am advised, made in a *proforma* and perfunctory manner. The State has every year since 1882 exceeded the prescribed limit of taxation, and I believe that the General Assembly, habitually, or at least frequently, disregarded the provisions of the Constitution specifying the manner of legislation. I have lately read in the public journals that,—a bill being upon one of its readings,—it was moved and carried with appluse, that a person named *should go into a corner and read the bill in a low voice while the House proceeded with its work*;—as if legislation were desirable—as if most legislation were not a blunder—as if laws were to be enacted and completed like the work of a copyist. The provision of the Constitution which is most objectionable is perhaps that which allows an amendment upon a bill enacted by one Legislature merely. There has been but one session of the General Assembly since the admission of the State at which amendments to the Constitution were not proposed; there was never such an amendment proposed but it secured the approval of the two-thirds required by the article of the Constitution, or ever such an amendment submitted to the people but it received almost unanimous approval,—excepting that proposing an increase in the Judges of the Supreme Court; yet so far as I remember no political body, party convention, or newspaper ever suggested, recommended, or expressed any desire for, any of these amendments, nor were they ever opposed or supported by the public journals of the day. I am not able to recollect any instance in which any proposed amendment was discussed or adverted to in a canvas before the people. Nothing could display more strikingly both the unwisdom of the many provisions to be found in the Constitution which are really in the nature of ordinary legislation, and which have no proper place in such an instrument; and the impropriety of allowing amendments to the fundamental law in this manner. Evidently there was no controlling need or demand for the amendments to the Constitution in any of these respects; yet the change was proposed and adopted as if under whip and spur. One quality most desirable in the Constitution is stability. It ought not to be allowed to theorists and designing men to even suggest to the people in this hasty and inconsiderate way amendments to the fundamental law; and in order that a desire and occasion for change may not arise, the Constitution ought never to contain provisions not fundamental and *enduring* in their character. I believe it will be admitted by discriminating minds that as a whole the Constitution is a document which need occasion no self-reproach to those who participated in its preparation. Many of its provisions might have been framed in a wiser spirit, but for the fear of its rejection, which haunted the Convention f.om the beginning,—a fear which in the sequel appeared without reason; for at the election held on the first day of July, 1876 the Constitution was ratified by a majority of 11,404 in a total of 19,482.

BIOGRAPHIES—CONTINUED.

Charles A. Raymond,

Who was born at Lockport, New York, August 2, 1850, is a member of the firm of Porter, Raymond & Co., of Denver. Mr. Raymond was educated at Lockport, and was prepared at the High School, at that town, for college, but did not enter. He was married to Miss Carlie D. Buckley, in October, 1871; three children is the result of the union. Mr. Raymond came to Colorado in 1875, and for eight years was business manager of the Denver Republican. As might be surmised, anyone who can achieve success in journalism, may reasonably expect success in other occupations—and so it has proven with Mr. Raymond. Since 1883 he has been connected with Messrs. W. W. Porter and I. B. Porter in the insurance and real estate business, and the extensive reputation they have gained is a sure indication of the stability of the firm. Mr. Raymond is a Republican, and though not an aspirant for office, takes an active interest in local and national politics.

John Brisben Walker,

The proprietor of the Berkeley Farm, is a Pennsylvanian by birth, and was educated at Georgetown College, D. C., and at West Point. In politics Mr. Walker is a Republican, and in 1872 received a unanimous nomination from the Republican party in the Third Congressional District of West Virginia, for Congress. He is not an aspirant for office. At one time he was connected with the press of Washington City, and whilst moving in the literary world he gained creditable prominence. His cultivation of the Berkeley Farm has proved to be not only profitable to him, but even more beneficial to the State. In 1879 he began cultivating alfalfa on the Berkeley Farm, as a test, and the success that he made of it may be judged from the fact that at the present time he has 1,200 acres of it under cultivation, yielding annually about 3,600 tons, and he finds a ready market for this product. On that farm he has also 465 acres in other crops. Since Mr. Walker introduced alfalfa on his farm, others followed his example, and as a result there is not a nook in the mountains nor a ranch on the plains which has not a spot devoted to the raising of alfalfa. Mr. Walker resides on the Berkeley Farm, and for a number of years past has assisted materially in various ways to build up that section of Denver.

Lafe Pence.

Mr. Lafe Pence, County Attorney for Arapahoe county, was born in Columbus, Indiana, December 23, 1857, and owes his origin to Democratic parentage. He received his education in Hanover College, Indiana. Mr. Pence was married to Miss Clara Vawter, December 22, 1881, in Franklin, Indiana. one son has been born to them, and Mr. Pence has booked the wee one as a Democrat. Mr. Pence came to Colorado in 1881, and lived at Rico, Colorado, until December, 1884, and then came to Denver. His religious convictions are Democratic.

Peter O'Brian.

Mr. Peter O'Brian, County Surveyor for Arapahoe county, was born in L'Orignal, County of Prescott, Canada, on the 6th of January, 1856, and received the benefit of an education at the Queen's University, Kingston, Canada. Mr. O'Brian was married to Miss Alice Johnston, of Denver, in 1885; one child has been born to them. In politics Mr. O'Brian is a Republican, and in being selected as County Surveyor by that party, he has done credit to them as well as to himself, as he is a competent man who is calculated to make friends irrespective of party affiliations.

William W. Knight,

President of the Knight, McClure Music Co., the largest music house in the West, arrived in Denver, Dec. 14, 1873, and has witnessed many changes in business circles in this city. Mr. Knight has been in the music business for twelve years, and from a moderate beginning he has now reached the presidency of the largest company west of the Missouri river. Upon the consolidation of the two largest music houses in Denver, two years ago, Mr. Knight was chosen president, and he still retains that position, and his business tact and personal qualifications well befit him as the head. The company is the sole agent in Colorado for the best instruments made in the world, such as the Steinway, Weber, Decker Brothers, Knabe, Fischer, Hallet & Davis, Hardman and Emerson pianos; the Estey, Mason & Hamlin, Story & Clark, Western Cottage, Kimball, New England and other organs. The store covers a space of 12,000 feet of flooring, every inch of which is made available; and it is also the most handsomely decorated store in the West. Their stock of musical instruments consists of everything known to the musical trade, such as Martin, Washburn and Bruno guitars; Dobson, Stewart and Bruno banjos; etc., etc. They keep the finest line of strings for all instruments—in fact, no matter what is called for in the musical line will be found in this elegant "Temple of Music." Mr. Knight, the head of this mammoth concern, was born in Calhoun county, Michigan, December 6, 1837; was educated at a country district school in that county, and afterwards finished at Olivet College of that State. On September 24, 1861, Mr. Knight was married to Miss Marion H. Kincaid, at Marshall, Michigan; a son and daughter add to the happiness of the parents. The other prominent and active members of this firm are: A. K. Clark, vice-president; C. Y. McClure, secretary, and L. W. Waterbury, treasurer—all gentlemen of ability and well-known integrity. A number of hands are employed by them, and great care is taken to have none but those who are known to be strictly honest and of moral deportment; therefore all who have dealings with the firm are sure of proper treatment in every respect.

Stephen Vinot,

Who holds a foremost position in the rank and file of Colorado pioneers, was born in Villafans, department of Hte. Saone, France, in the year 1836, and has the honor of springing from one of the oldest and most influential families of that province. He was educated there. He came to America in 1851, and made his home at Fort Wayne, Indiana, until 1866, when he came to Denver, and here made his start in the humble but honorable occupation of hauling bricks, and from that became engaged in the ice business. By frugality and industry he soon acquired a competency, as is witnessed by the many buildings he has had erected, chief of which is the Vinot Block, one of the ornaments of West Denver. Mr. Vinot has been married twice; three children make his household pleasant. He is musically inclined, and has done good service in singing in Catholic churches, of which he is an earnest member. He has been connected with the St. Vincent de Paul Society, and for the past seven years has acted as president of that society in West Denver. In this connection he has done a great deal of good, being naturally of a generous and charitable disposition. Whilst waiting on the poor in his district, he has had ample opportunity to witness the injury done by Chinese competition to white labor, and as a result Mr. Vinot is to-day regarded as the strongest anti-Chinese man in Denver, and he loses no opportunity to agitate the importance of ridding our community of this very objectionable class of our population. By his earnestness and convincing arguments he has enlisted many followers to the anti-Chinese cause, and should the Chinese ever be forced to return to their own country, Mr. Vinot will deserve a fair share of credit for his untiring labor to attain that result. Mr. Vinot can always be found on the side of honorable labor as against depressing and tyrannizing capital, believing that a fair day's labor deserves sufficient remuneration to guarantee at least a comfortable livelihood. He is at present engaged in the real estate business in West Denver, and continually offers bargains in that line to the public. Those who may call at his office, No. 1138 Larimer street, will find that he is a reliable man to deal with.

Ivory Phillips,

Of Big Sandy, El Paso county, was born in Saco, Maine, May 10, 1848, and received a common school education in that town, also attending the Gorham Male Academy, and graduating at Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College, at Portland, Maine. He has always been a Republican, though his father was a Douglas Democrat. Mr. Phillips was married at New Milford, Connecticut, to Miss Mary Louise Canfield; they have one child. During the rebellion he served in the 25th Maine Regiment. His elder brother, who was captain in the Twelfth Maine Regiment, was killed at Oquoquon. In 1850 Mr. Phillips settled on his present home, then the extreme frontier, and on the 3d of October, 1873, he was visited by the famous Spotted Horse and his band of 163 young braves, who were followed by William N. Byers, John Hitson and eighty-four others, coming by way of River Bend, October 4th, and met the Indians eight miles west of Phillip's place. Luckily the Indians, after drawing up in line of battle, decided not to risk an engagement. This was the last Indian raid upon Colorado's eastern frontier. In 1866 Mr. Phillips was bookkeeper for the Penn Oil Company in Chicago, and in September of that year he had just sufficient means to purchase a span of mules and wagon to cross the plains, and arrived in Denver, October 26, 1866, with a load of apples. Since then he has been engaged in the sheep husbandry. He was elected in the legislative assembly in the fall of 1878 by the Republican party.

Dr. W. R. Whitehead

Is one of the leading physicians of the State, but is more especially known as a surgeon. Of late years he has devoted himself almost exclusively to the practice of surgery, and has performed some of the most difficult and yet successful operations yet attempted by western physicians. He was born in Suffolk, Virginia, is the eldest son of Colonel William B. Whitehead. Graduating from the Virginia Military Institute, he entered and graduated from the department of Medicine in the University of Pennsylvania. Afterwards he went to Paris, France, where he completed his studies, graduating from the School of Medicine. Returning to America, he was made Professor of Clinical Medicine in the New York Medical College. He was a surgeon in the Russian army in the Crimean war and was at the siege of Sevastopol, and was decorated for his eminent surgical services in the field. In the war of the rebellion he was Regimental, Brigade and Acting Chief Surgeon of a division in the Confederate army. At the end of the war he returned to New York city, where continued in the practice of his profession until the year 1872, when he came to Colorado. Since his first coming to this State Dr. Whitehead, with the exception of a brief absence abroad, has remained in the practice of his profession. Always an active and progressive citizen, he has taken a keen interest in the welfare and advancement of the city and State of his adoption. He was for two years a member of the Board of Aldermen of Denver, and was all this time chairman of the committee on health, and was one of the originators of our present sewer system. During his term of office he was so diligent in his efforts for the promotion of public health as to neglect his private and professional interest, and like all who with honest purpose give themselves diligently to the forwarding of the public welfare, he received curses from the "cranks" and the approbation of men of sense in all ranks of life. Bold, fearless and progressive for the right, he has pushed forward to the accomplishment of his purpose, paying no regard to slander or the defamation of the disappointed. Dr. Whitehead has been president of the local and also of the State medical societies; has at different times been professor of anatomy in the two medical schools established in Colorado. At this time the doctor is actively engaged in the duties of his profession, especially to the practice of surgery and to deformities requiring surgical operations. The doctor married Eliza, daughter of Colonel Thomas G. Benton, of Suffolk, Virginia; they have one daughter and two sons living; the eldest of the latter is sixteen years of age and is about to enter the High School of Denver. Dr. Whitehead is a man of large frame, and though his hair is streaked with gray he is still as active as a younger man, and has before him many years of success yet in his profession, in which he has attained to an enviable degree of fame. We know of none more deserving of this meed of praise.

James W. Drips,

Of Black Hawk, was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, on the 6th of March, 1833, and was educated in the common schools of his native State. He was married July 21, 1864, to Emma W. King, at Central City, Colorado; the couple have three children. Mr. Drips is one of the genuine "Old Timers" of Colorado, having come te this State in 1860, arriving in Black Hawk on the 24th of July of that year. He removed to Clear Creek county in 1863, and was treasurer of that county for eight years. Returning to Gilpin county in 1878 he engaged in mining, and was elected a member of the House of Representatives from that county in 1883. His long residence in the State gave him a broad knowledge of her wants, and made him a valuable member of that body.

James A. Layton,

The present efficient and enterprising County Clerk, of Mesa county, Colorado, was born in Tippecanoe county, near Lafayette, Indiana. His educational opportunities were confined to the common schools and one term in an academy. Though not possessed of a collegiate training, he is known as one of the best and most skillful and careful business men of his section. Mr. Layton came to Colorado in 1879, and settled in the Arkansas valley, near where the city of Salida now stands. Following the excitement attendant upon the removal of the Indians from, and settlement of their reservation in Western Colorado, he removed to the Grand valley and settled in the then new and lively town of Grand Junction. Here he opened the first general store in the valley. In the first election in 1883, following the creation of the new county of Mesa, he was chosen as County Clerk, and was re-elected in 1885. Mr. Layton has always taken an active part in every enterprise looking to the advancement of his county and section, and was largely instrumental in securing the location of the National Indian College at that point. He was also heart and soul in the effort to secure the appropriation for the State bridge over the Grand river, recently finished there. He is a thorough Republican and is one of the strongest political factors in his county, always faithful to the standard of his party, wielding a strong influence, he, like every progressive citizen, has excited a great deal of enmity. Careful and methodical in the discharge of his official duties, he can take to himself the satisfaction of knowing that he is of the stuff of which strong communities are made. He was married March 9, 1867, to Miss Louisa M. Phillips, at Lafayette, Indiana; they have two children, boys, Harry and Edgar. Mr. Layton is of Whig and Abolition descent, and is therefore entitled to his political beliefs, both by birth and conviction.

James A. Cherry,

Justice of the Peace on Larimer street, near Fifteenth, was born in New York, July 31, 1852, and was educated at William's College, graduating in the year 1875. Mr. Cherry came to Colorado about twelve years ago, and has been considered a first-class citizen,—important enough to be selected for the dispensing of Justice to those who require it. He was married September 2, 1886, to Miss Hannah L. Driefuss, at Hazleton. In politics he is a firm Republican, is a good party worker and a genial gentleman.

James B. Belford.

Hon. J. B. Belford, whose reputation as a politician, lawyer, and an able and learned Judge, is only equalled by his popularity as a witty and salient speaker, was born at Lewiston, Pennsylvania, September 28, 1837, and received his education at Dickson College, in that State. He came to Colorado at an early day and became identified with the political growth of the country. In 1870 he was appointed one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, and held that office for five years. On the admission of Colorado as a State he was elected as her Representative in the Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth Congresses, and in that capacity has done a great deal in the interest of the State. Mr. Belford is practicing law in Denver, and holds a foremost position in the legal fraternity. He is a married man, and the father of an interesting family. Politically Mr. Belford is a staunch Republican, and his services are invariably called into requisition when a canvass of the State is necessary to advance the interest of his party.

James R. Treadway.

Mr. James R. Treadway, present City Clerk, hails from Schroon Lake, Essex county, New York, and he received an academic education in Jamestown in the same State. Mr. Treadway came to Colorado in June, 1866. Though an active Republican the position of City Clerk is the first political office he has held, and he is both capable and obliging for that position. He has been renominated by the Republicans for the same office, and re-elected to serve the second term.

John Christopher Kuner.

In presenting a brief synopsis of the life of Mr. J. C. Kuner, we give another instance where the combination of hope and a persevering determination sometimes overcomes the trials and tribulations which many encounter in this life. Mr. Kuner was born in Lindan, Bavaria, Germany, June 17, 1820. He was educated in the Lindan High School, and after that learned and worked at coppersmithing until he was called into the army in 1843, in accordance with the laws of that country. In 1848 he took an active part against monarchism, and finally fled to America. Mr. Kuner was married to Miss Rabetta Heckleman, in Switzerland, in 1844, and the happy couple have plodded along through life, sharing alike their troubles and their joys, they have had six children. four of whom are still living, and all married. Mr. Kuner, upon coming to America, landed in New Orleans, and afterwards settled in Memphis, Tennessee, and there learned the baker's trade, which he followed for twenty years in Iowa City and Marshalltown, Iowa. A noteworthy incident is the fact that both Mr. Kuner's father and mother lived with the family for twenty years, both departing life in Marshalltown, Iowa, at the ages, respectively of 83 and 85 years,—thus exhibiting a filial affection that is raraly found in this day of ungratefulness and rebellion to parental authority and love. In 1871 Mr. Kuner went to St. Louis, Missouri, and engaged in the vinegar business, and lost nearly all the money he had saved in former years. In 1872 he came to Denver, and with the little he had left again started in the vinegar and pickle business, and so reduced in circumstances was he that he was unable to buy a horse and wagon, but was obliged to peddle his manufacture around the city in a wheelbarrow. Success at last crowned his efforts, and he was gradually enabled to build his business up to its present large proportions. With his success in business also loomed up his social and political importance. In 1878 he was first elected County Commissioner, and was re-elected in 1881—having served six years in all in that position. He also served ten years in the school board of West Denver. The Kuner Pickle Company is well-known throughont Colorado. Mr. J. C. Kuner is the President of it, and Mr. Max Kuner is Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Stedman.

"He is not always great who makes the greatest noise in the world." The howling political crank, nor the noisy quack can claim the best regard of their fellow men. He best earns the title of greatness who spends a life in conscious performance of duty. The present subject of our sketch, Dr. A. Stedman, was born in Somerset county, Maine, on February 22, 1830. He received his preliminary education in the common schools and fitted for college at the Maine State Seminary, now Bates College, at Lewiston, Maine, and entered Waterville College, now Colby University, in August, 1862. In September of the same year he enlisted in the 22d Regiment of Maine Infantry, and served in the Department of the Gulf under General Banks, as Orderly Sergeant in the first Red River expedition. At the end of the war he began the study of medicine at Newport, Maine; attended the Maine Medical School at Bowdoin College two terms, graduating at Burkshire Medical College, at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, in 1865. Dr. Stedman was married at Portland, Maine, in 1866. He practiced his profession at Dexter, Maine, until January, 1870, and came to Colorado in April of the same year and remained ever since, during which time he has been actively engaged in the practice of medicine. Dr. Stedman was a charter member of the Denver Medical Association, and also of the Colorado Territorial (now State) Association; is ex-president and ex-secretary of both associations. In 1878 he was elected a member of the School Board of East Denver, and has ever since continued in the board, the last six years as president of the board. Dr. Stedman has had an exceedingly successful professional career. By quiet attention to his duty he won the regard and good will of all who know him. By his professional career, his patriotism as a soldier and his wealth as a citizen he has gained the title of greatness.

Charles Denison.

Dr. Charles Denison was born November 1, 1845, in Royalton, Vermont. Preliminary to a regular collegiate course he was a student in Kimball Union Academy, at Meridan, New Hampshire, afterwards graduating from Williams College in 1867. In 1869 he graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Vermont after a two years course of lectures. Then continuing his medical studies one year in New York city he was afterwards house physician of Hartford City Hospital one year. Dr. Denison's father and grandfather, Drs. Joseph A. Denison, Jr. and Sr., were noted physicians in Royalton, Vermont. Dr. Denison moved to Colorado in November, 1873, after having visited Texas and Florida for pulmonary hemorrages, etc. Since coming to Colorado he has gained fifty pounds in weight. After having realized such great benefits from the climate of Colorado, he has been untiring in his efforts to induce others to seek health and life here. By his writings he has been the means of bringing hundreds of invalids to the Rocky Mountain regions. These writings have been in the form of the reports to the American Medical Association on Colorado's climate with reference to consumption, etc. A report to the International Medical Congress in 1876, on "The Influence of High Altitudes upon the Progress of Phthisis;" the "Rocky Mountain Health Resorts," an 8 vo. volume, published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., of Boston, and now in the sixth thousand; and later, "The Annual and Seasonal Climatic Maps of the United States" published by Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago—a graphic illustration of some 5,000,000 separate signal service observations. Dr. Dennison is now professor of diseases of the chest and climatology in the Medical Department of the Denver University and secretary of the section of Climatology and Demography of the Ninth International Medical Congress, to meet in Washington, D. C., in September, 1887. The doctor enjoys a distinguished professional position in Denver, as evidenced by some 1,400 records of invalids who have been referred to him during his fourteen years' residence in the city by physicians in the east. He was married December 26, 1878, to Miss Ella H. Strong of Chicago, Illinois; they have two children living. Dr. Dennison, as a physician, is "to the manor born;" his cheerful and kind face cannot but be welcome in any sick room. No word of ours can add lustre to his professional career, but those who know him best, best appreciate his humane and noble character.

Charles Ballin.

Mr. Charles Ballin, one of the leading pioneer business men of Denver, is a native of Germany. Mr. Ballin first commenced business in New York city in 1853, and in 1800 he went to Santa Fe, N. M., where he continued to follow merchandizing. In 1867 he came to Colorado and commenced business in a small store, 12x24, on Larimer street. Later on he formed a partnership with Mr. Ransohoff, and by careful attention to business they built up their trade to the leading point it has now reached, in the occupation of the magnificent store they now occupy in the Tabor Opera House building. Mr. Ballin was married to Miss Fannie Zeckendorf in 1859, and the couple are well-known and highly esteemed in the social and business circles of Denver.

E. O. Wolcott.

Edward O. Wolcott, a prominent member of the Colorado bar, was born on March 26th, 1848, in Long Meadow, Mass., and is a son of Rev. Samuel Wolcott, a leading Congregational divine, being thus a younger brother of Hon. H. R. Wolcott, the acting manager of the Boston and Colorado Smelting Works, at Argo. He was educated at Yale College and the Harvard Law School. On coming to Colorado, in 1871, he located first at Georgetown, where for several years he practiced law successfully. In 1875 he was District Attorney, and in 1878 was elected State Senator from Clear Creek county. As a lawyer Mr. Wolcott ranks among the leaders of the Western bar, and enjoys a good practice.

Stock Raising.

For the past twenty years no business on the plains of the west has paid so well as the growth and fattening of cattle. There can be scarcely found a man who engaged in the business ten or fifteen years ago, and has continued in it, who has not grown wealthy. During the years 1880 to 1882, while the entire country was enjoying a boom, the cattle business attracted unusual attention, and large amounts of capital were invested in it, generally by men who were ignorant of how it should be conducted. Immediately following came the period of business depression, when the prices of all commodities fell, beef cattle as well as other things. This fact, coupled with the further facts that the majority of men who had newly engaged in the business, mismanaged it through ignorance, and that the open ranges were overstocked, caused losses in many places instead of profits. This has affected the reputation of the business injuriously with the general public, but not with those who thoroughly understand the actual facts. Just now some of the heaviest and shrewdest capitalists in the country are quietly making investments in cattle and cattle ranches, in accordance with the successful business man's motto that "the time to buy is when the people want to sell, and the time to sell is when the people want to buy." The principal and important change which has taken place during the past three or four years, in the method of doing the business, is in securing the title to or control of ranges. Overstocking the public range has made it almost impossible to calculate, with any reasonable degree of certainty, upon realizing profits in the business unless one can control the range upon which his cattle are grazed.

There are two methods of conducting the business. One is to fatten steers for market, and the other is to breed cattle, as well as fatten the steers which are bred. Those who engage in the steer business only, buy Texan steers one or two years old, and keep them until three or four, and then sell them for beef. Those who engage in breeding keep mixed herds.

The losses on the open ranges, where cattle are not fed in the winter, average from three to five per cent. annually. Some years they are more and some years less. In some localities they will be large, while in others they will be nothing, owing entirely to local storms or scarcity of feed in particular localities. But where cattle are fed during the winter, or kept within closures where feed is abundant and protection is afforded by trees or the topography of the ground, the loss is less than it will average in the stables and barn yards of the eastern States. The dry atmosphere of the range country makes it the most healthy locality in the United States for cattle. Messrs. Hunter & Co., live stock and commission merchants at 1407 Lawrence street, Denver, are authority on all matters pertaining to this business, and iuvite correspondence from those interested in the subject.

Harry J. Parks.

One of Denver's most successful business men, was born in Warsaw, Wyoming County New York, Feb. 24, 1848; receiving his education in the common schools of his native town. When scarcely seventeen years old he enlisted in the Ninth New York cavalry. Hurried away at once to the field he participated in the stirring events of the years 1863-4; was with Sheridan in the Shanandoah valley, and under him in the battle of Cedar Creek. T. Buchanan Reed made that battle famous in the annals of war by his poem "Sheridan's Ride." While Sheridan was at Winchester, twenty miles away, the battle began in his camp. Mounting his black charger, he sped

"* * from Winchester town.
A good broad highway leading down,
* * * * * * *
Under his spurning feet, the road,
Like an arrowy Alpine river, flowed,
And the landscape sped away behind
Like an ocean flying before the wind."

until he brought his rider to the field, where his presence checked the fleeing tide and turned inglorious defeat into triumphant victory. For the part he bore in these thrilling scenes Mr. Parks was given a gold medal by Congress, which he now sometimes exhibits with a pardonable degree of pride. Coming home from the war with his young manhood but just begun, he laid down his sabre and took up the peaceful avocations of life. He has at various times since been engaged in business in ten or twelve different cities, and in 1883 came to Denver. Here, ever since his arrival he has managed the business of the famous Buffalo shoe houses, both here and at Cheyenne, W. T. He was married to Miss M. Lander, of Peoria, Ills. July 6, 1886. Though Mr. Parks has had a quarter of a century's experience yet he is but now in the prime of life. He is an active member of the G. A. R. and cherishes a sacred reverence for his soldier comrades. In business he is a leader and his company could not have found safer hands to which to entrust their interests.

John David Vaughan,

The gentleman who has succeeded Mr. J. Mahoney as Private Secretary to His Excellency, Governor Alva Adams, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, April 14, 1842, and was educated at the College of Holy Angels, Niagara Falls. Mr. Vaughan was married in St. Louis, Missouri, in 1872, to Miss Louisa S. Poinsett; they have five children. During the civil war Mr. Vaughan served in the American navy, having enlisted in the Charlestown navy yard, and was on board of the flagship Lancaster, and also on the Cyane. At the close of the war he was honorably discharged from service at the Brooklyn navy yard. Mr. Vaughan has been in Colorado for eleven years, and during that time has been a recognized leader among his fellow workmen. In 1874 he was the senior delegate for St. Louis to the International Typographical Union, and at a recent meeting of the typographical fraternity of Denver he was chosen as the senior member to represent them at the coming International Convention, which is to meet in Buffalo, New York, in June next. Mr. Vaughan takes an active interest in all matters that pertain to the benefit of the laboring masses; his views are logical and well defined, and in debates he presents them in such a clear-cut and forcible way as to carry weight and influence. At the present time he also fills the distinctive position of President of the Trades Assembly. Personally, he is modest and unassuming, and for those traits of character he is the more esteemed by his fellow workmen. He is a Democrat in politics, and his appointment as Governor Adams' private secretary is the first recognition that has been awarded him for his faithful services to his party.

Dr. W. F. Wilson.

As a rule the ranks of the medical profession are made up of a class of gentlemen possessing great strength of mind, highly cultured intellects and a loftiness of character which is necessary to command for them the respect of the general public. They are therefore entitled to the great confidences which are necessarily reposed in them and which they guard with all the great traditional honor of their noble calling. Amongst the physicians of the State of Colorado Dr. W. F. Wilson takes a foremost position. Well qualified by natural inclination and educational training, with a soul fully comprehending the greatness of his work and of his persona responsibility, he has built up for himself a very extensive practice in his special branches and acquired an enviable standing. He was born in Alleghany City, Pennsylvania, and educated in the schools of New York City. He was a student in the New York Ophthalmic and Knapp's Ophthalmic and Aural Institute. Dr. Wilson graduated from a general course in Medicine in 1876, but devoted himself to the study of the Eye and Ear in different Eye and Ear Hospitals at home and abroad until the time of his location in Denver. Here he has confined himself to practice in these specialties. A visit to his rooms during hours of practice will find him always busy, and his successes will entitle him to be called great in his chosen specialties. He is Oculist and Aurist for the U. P. R. R. and its divisions.

Peter McCourt,

Manager of the Tabor Grand, is becoming widely known throughout the country on account of his connection with the Opera House. Mr. McCourt appreciates the beauty and importance of the building that is under his management, and as it is a central point of attraction to every visitor coming to Denver, it will not be amiss for us to give a brief outline of the principal features which proves an attraction in this city. The entrance to the Tabor Grand Opera House is on Sixteenth street, near Curtis, and its expansive portals alone attract attention, the entrance being 25 by 100 feet. When the inner doors are opened the heavy brass railings, guiding to the different portions of the house; the fine carpeting; the handsome mirrors—all combine to convey at a glance the magnificence of the whole interior, every portion of which is finished elaborately and artistically. The house comfortably seats 1,500 people, and it is frequently tested to its fullest capacity. As well as the most of the house, the twelve boxes are handsomely and richly finished with cherry, in quaint and Oriental designs. There are six available exits from the Opera House. The separate rows of seats in the house are terraced so as to allow each auditor to have a full view of the stage. Inside the orchestra railing forty-five musicians can be seated, and the stage being 45 by 73 feet affords ample room for any operatic or dramatic combination that is on the road. Every modern mechanical device for the stage is supplied; fifty complete sets of scenery can be brought into requisition to suit any required purpose. There are twenty well arranged dressing rooms up stairs and several rooms in the basement for the supernumeries. Forty-four hands are on the pay-roll of the opera house, which will give an idea of what is required to keep this temple of art and music in good working order. Probably the finest oil painting in America is over the proscenium arch, by one of the most celebrated artists. The painting is a representation of Hector departing for the siege of Troy. Another striking feature of the Opera House is the drop curtain, painted by Mr. Hopkins, of Detroit, Michigan. It is copied from an eminent Florentine sketch, illustrative of an ancient ruin. It is not only beautiful in its delicate tints, shades and colorings, but affords a study worthy the most cultured minds; and eminent travelers admit its superiority in design and its artistic colorings in detailing the conception of the artist. Beneath it is inscribed the mystic words of Kingsley:

"So fleet the works of men,
Back to earth again
Ancient and holy things fade like a dream."

Strangers visiting Denver do not really see the city without having visited the Opera House, and they invariably enjoy a double treat, inasmuch as only the most renowned companies before the public appear therein. To Mr. Tabor is due the credit of erecting this grand edifice, and to Mr. McCourt is due praise for his business tact in presenting its beauties prominently to visitors, and in inducing only the best attractions to Denver, which our cultured people amply appreciate and enjoy. Tne Tabor Grand was built in 1880-1, and was opened September 5, 1881, by the Emma Abbott company.

Benjamin H. Eaton.

After carefully considering the many representatives of Colorado which we have included in this work, there is none to whom is more deserving the honor of the closing sketch than the gentleman whose name heads this biography. Hon. B. H. Eaton, who creditably served as Governor of Colorado from 1885 to 1887, was born at West Bedford, Coshocton county, Ohio, in December, 1833, and his rudimentary education was obtained in the common schools of that town, closing with an academic course in the West Bedford Academy. Upon reaching mature years his first occupation was that of teaching school. Governor Eaton came to Colorado in the year 1859, and at that early day he foresaw the grandeur which was in store in the future for this State, and ever since then he has been identified with its onward and progressive movements and developments. In 1871 he was elected as a Representative to the Territorial Legislature, and again in 1875 he was chosen to fill the higher position in Council. For four years he served as Commissioner of the Penitentiary; and he has also served as County Commissioner for Weld county. Gov. Eaton is a robust, active man, with a ruddy, genial countenance, which indicates that he is accustomed to look on the bright side of life and to impart sunshine to those about him. He appears peculiarly fitted by nature and education for the duties of public life, possessing that personal magnetism which affects to a greater or less degree every one with whom he comes in contact. He was first married in West Bedford, Ohio, in 1857, but his wife died twenty months after; one son was born to them, and he resides at the town of Eaton, in this State. The Governor was again married in 1864 to Miss Rebecca Jane Hill, at Wapello, Iowa; three children was the result of this union. The family is at present residing at the Windsor Hotel, in Denver, where their large circle of intimate friends are warmly welcomed. In all matters pertaining to the interests of the State at large Governor Eaton has taken an active interest. Besides owning and cultivating one of the largest farms in the State, in Weld county, he is interested in stock raising, milling, mining and other industries. Both his business capacity and executive ability have been thoroughly tested. Punctuality and thoroughness have been found to be the leading traits of his character, and it is to these qualities, together with his temperate habits and social worth, that he owes the popularity and respect which he has gained from the people of the State. Still hale and vigorous, we predict for him many honors from the Republican party, of which he is and always hasbeen a staunch supporter.

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ERRATA.

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Page [illegible]—Read "*Jose* Benito Cordova;" not "Juan Benito Cordova."
" 39, Joseph "H." Hoover—Read Joseph "*F*." Hoover.
" 64, fifth line in Owen Prentiss—Read "*South* Carolina; not "North Carolina"
" 64, fourth line in T. R. Owens—Read "1847;" not "1347."
" 91, first line—Read "*one* term;" not "three consecutive terms."
" 167, eleventh line in C. J Driscoll—Read "1886;" not "1876."
" 112, fourth line in O. A Wittemore—Read "*Pennsylvania;*" not "New York."
" [illegible] thirty-first line, "Rev. J. B. Raverdy, *his nephew*," is incorrect.
" Henry M. Teller was born in 1830, instead of 1850.